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Cover models Dolores Torres (left) and Doreen Cody with famed "Two-Lovers Point" in the background.

GUAM

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Edited and compiled

By

Joseph R. Holmes

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In a work such as this, the cooperation of many people in all walks of life is required. I would like to thank all of the persons who have helped, but space just does not allow it. However, I would like to express grateful appreciation to George M. O'keefe, Guam business and civic leader and the following:

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JOSEPH HOLMES

TERRITORY OF GUAM

TO most of the world, the island of Guam is just a tiny speck among thousands of other specks on the map of the vast Pacific. But Guam is much more than that. It is many things rolled into one.

It is the mirror of American democracy in the near Orient; the last outpost of the United States in the Far East; an all important military base, designed to be America's first line of defense against attack from Asia; an historic island of courageous wartime survival and a peaceful tropical paradise.

Politically, Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States. It is just as much a part of America as little Dunmore, Pennsylvania; Waukegan, Illinois; or Fresno, California. The people are American citizens blessed with practically all the rights and privileges accorded any American.

Her boys serve and have died in the service of their country in two World Wars and in the present Korean conflict. They elect their own legislators, work in their shops and businesses every day like Joe Smith in Buffalo. Buy new Fords and Chevrolets, chew Wrigley's gum and try not to miss a good movie. They wear the latest styles from Vogue, Glamour, and Esquire; and the men buy more evening clothes by population ratio than anywhere else in the world. They sweat out the Yankees every year in the world series and rage at the spiraling cost of living.

They are a profoundly religious people whose principal holidays are religious festivals. And they are a proud, nationalistic people.

Thirty-one thousand of these indigenous residents form the nucleus of the population of Guam. These people are called Chamorros or Guamanians. Their rapid advancement in governmental affairs has proved how successful the transplanting of American democracy in the Far East can be.

WHERE AND WHAT IS GUAM?

Guam is the southernmost, largest and most populous of a chain of seventeen volcanic islands, known as the Marianas Islands. Shaped like a kidney bean, the island lies 5,100 miles southwest of San Francisco, 1,500 miles southwest of the Philippines and 1,350 miles from Japan.

In size, the 215 square mile island is larger than Detroit, Michigan; San Francisco, California; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania or Chicago, Illinois. Its population of 59,498 exceeds that of Lexington, Kentucky; Elmira, New York or Battle Creek, Michigan.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

The island is considered by geologists to be a mountain top on the tee crest of a large wrinkle on the earth's crust. Southern Guam is made up of volcanic rocks produced millions of years ago by explosions of underwater volcanoes; while northern Guam is made up of limestones which were deposited as reefs in the sea thousands of years ago. The highest elevation, 1,334 feet, is found atop Mt. LamLam in the Southern area. Many parts of the mountainous southern coast still are inaccessible.

Northern Guam, the most heavily populated, is a limestone plateau where the highest elevation is 500 feet. Its coastline is rugged and sharply indented. Steep cliffs, reminiscent of England's White Cliffs of Dover, rise from the ocean to heights of 400 to 500 feet before leveling off into smooth plateaus.

BEAUTY

Lush tropical flora covers the island on its lower levels. Tall, graceful coconut palms, broad-leafed banana trees, breadfruit trees, casuarina (ironwood) trees and pandanus (screw pine) trees grow in dense thickets along the white sands of its shores.

At the higher elevations, these gradually blend into flowering bushes, tangantangan, small pines and sword grass, reminding one of the varicolored hills of the American southwest.

The scenic wonderland that is Guam is set in a multicolored sea, which varies from the jade within the protective reef surrounding the island, through the torquoise of the middle depths, into the dramatic blues and purples of the deeper ocean.

DRESS

The most popular dress for men in Guam is the aloha shirt for leisure and office wear. Women usually wear light cottons. Since life is completely informal in Guam, a social affair often finds guests wearing everything from cotton dresses to long evening gowns and from aloha shirts to tuxedos.

NOTHING POISONOUS

Although Guam has an abundance of the iguana and tiny lizards, the island is completely free of poisonous snakes and pests. The only snakes found are those which might escape from a freighter in the harbor but the island itself is a virtual utopia from poisonous bites of any kind.

The waters outside of the reefs protecting the island's beaches naturally abound in sharks, barracuda and the like. But as long as the bather stays inside the reef, where he is cautioned to remain, there is never any trouble with creatures of the sea.

GUAM'S OFFICIAL FLAG

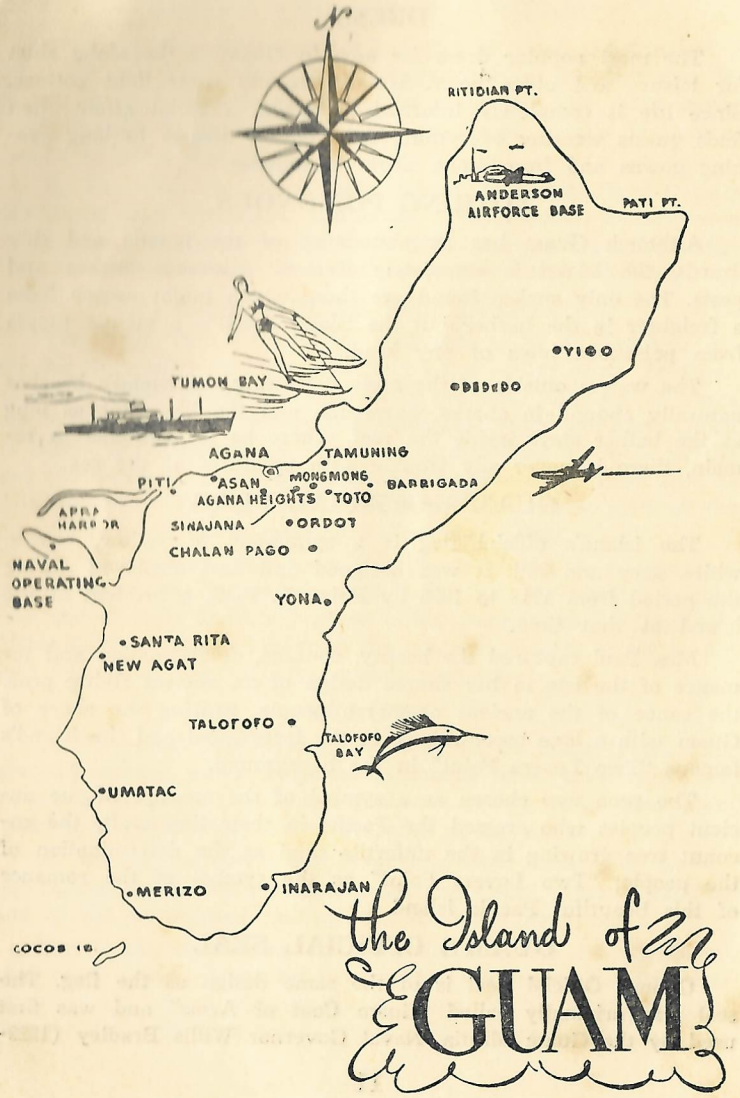
The island's official flag is a symphony of yellow, brown, white, grey and red. It was designed and first displayed during the period from 1918 to 1920 by Helen L. Paul, a resident of the island at that time.

Mrs. Paul captured the beauty, courage, determination and romance of the isle in her simple design of an ancient flying proa, the canoe of the ancient chamorro people, nearing the shore of Guam with a lone coconut tree in the foreground and the island's famous "Two Lovers Point" in the background.

The proa was chosen as a symbol of the courage of the ancient peoples who crossed the Pacific in their tiny craft; the coconut tree growing in the unfertile sand as the determination of the people; "Two Lovers Point" as the symbol of the romance of this beautiful Pacific island.

GUAM'S OFFICIAL SEAL

Guam's Official Seal is of the same design as the flag. The seal was originally called "Guam Coat of Arms" and was first used by the Guam Militia. Naval Governor Willis Bradley (1929-



1931) authorized the use of the design on a Guam commemorative stamp. Later ruled illegal by federal authorities, the "Guam Guard Mail Stamp" was cancelled and now is rated a collector's item valued at approximately $20 each.

AIR TRAVEL

Guam has been called the Crossroads of the Pacific and the Hub of the Western Pacific. Both titles apply. Pan American Airways, Philippine Air Lines and Trans-Ocean Air Lines connect the island to the United States, Asia and Europe with frequent trips weekly.

Pan American has four flights weekly through Guam. On Tuesday and Friday mornings, Pan American Clippers depart for Wake Island, Honolulu and San Francisco. Sundays and Wednesdays Pan American flights arrive from the United States about noon and are airborne for Manila and connections for Tokyo, Okinawa and Hong Kong shortly thereafter.

Philippine Airlines depart for the United States and Mexico twice a week on Sunday and Thursday mornings. On Mondays and Thursdays, Philippine Airlines planes arrive from the States bound for Manila and the Orient.

Trans-Ocean Airlines, a non-scheduled carrier to the mainland has one flight a month from Hawaii and the United States, and back. Trans-Ocean is the scheduled air route to the Trust Territories with flights to all the major islands in the vast group.

SHIPS

Guam shipping is expanding rapidly with indications of probably double or triple the present service within the next year.

American President Lines has one ship each month from the East Coast with direct shipping to Guam. Other ships leave at frequent intervals from the Pacific Coast and plans are underway to increase this service in the very near future.

Pacific Far East Lines has four ships each month from San Francisco to Guam and Japan. They also have one ship here each month enroute from Japan to the United States.

Pacific Micronesian Lines serves the Trust Territory with re-

gular trips every other month to Yap and Koror with frequent island stops enroute. Other trips are made by the line irregularly.

HIGHWAYS

One hundred and ten miles of Class A highways and over 100 miles of secondary roads cover the island. Marine Drive, a beautiful three and four-lane highway, ranges almost the entire length of the northern coast and is Guam's principal highway.

Paving of the present dirt road between northern Guam and the outlying southern villages began in 1952 and completion is expected sometime in 1953. Another project is underway to build a highway from Agat to Umatac which would meet the one presently under construction and provide a route which would almost completely circle the island.

Guam's climate is one of the most ideal, healthy and pleasant in the Pacific, despite its being only thirteen degrees north of the equator. Temperatures range from 74 degrees to a rare maximum of 95 and generally average 81 the year round. There are two seasons: the wet season which lasts from June to November and the dry season.

The sun shines brightly all over the island and during the six month dry season there is relatively little rain. Practically all of Guam's rainfall occurs during the wet season.

HUMIDITY

The humidity is comparatively high although there is a constant breeze the year round. Average humidity is 73, however from June to September it ranges near 90.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

The mean annual barometric pressure is 29.82 inches with a variation in mean monthly pressure from 29.88 (in February) to 29.76 (in July).

RAINFALL

The average annual rainfall on the island is 90 inches, a rather high figure. However, the heaviest rainfall generally occurs in

July, August and September, when squalls and thunderstorms saturate the island. The driest and most ideal month is April.

CLOUDINESS

Cloudiness is greatest from July through January with a mean sky cover of 7 to 8 tenths. The least cloudiness occurs from April to June when the mean sky cover is 5 to 6 tenths.

Fog and haze over Guam are rare, making visibility good throughout the year.

WINDS

Winds persist from the east-northeast about 70% of the year with an average force of 6 to 7 knots. The strongest winds are from November through February when they exceed 16 knots at times.

Summer winds blowing a mild 3 to 4 knots come from the east-northeast in May and June. In July, the same pleasant winds come from the east-southeast. In August from the south-southwest and in September from the southwest.

SUMONSONG WEATHER

From July to December each year residents get ready to board up their windows and hike to shelters as the annual typhoon season approaches.

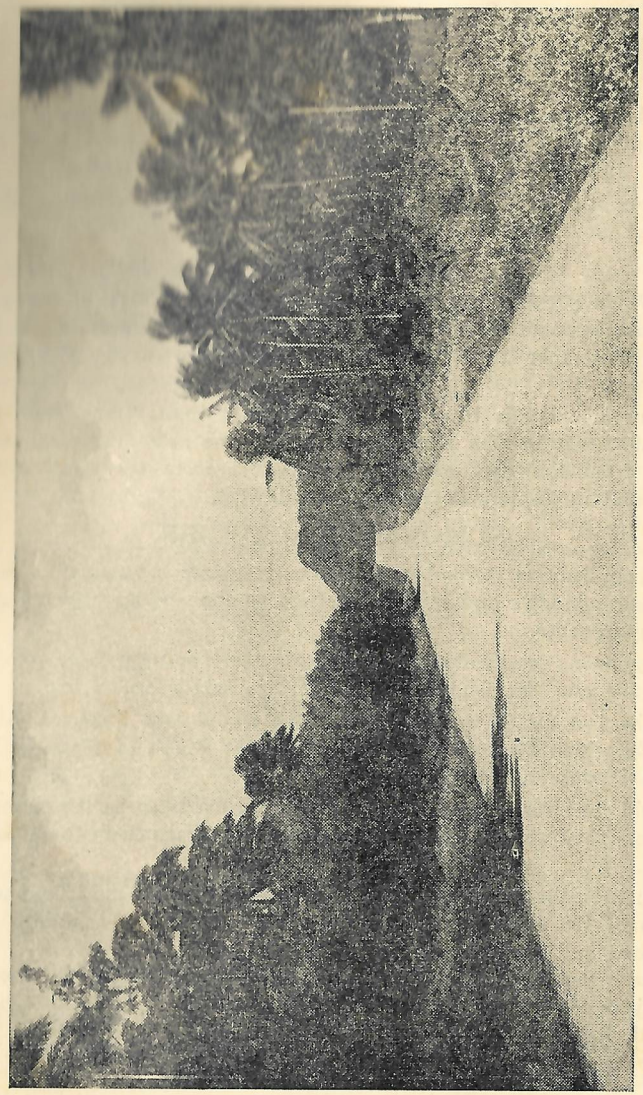
Typhoons generally pass through the southern area of the Marianas and the island feels the fringe winds and rains.

The last major typhoon to hit the island was Typhoon Allyn in 1949 which destroyed millions of dollars worth of property but did not cause a single casualty.

Old time residents of Guam consider November as the typhoon month. They call it "Sumonsong time" or "remain-in-the-village-time".

In 1940, the worst typhoon in forty years rocked the island with winds of 150 miles per hour. Crops were destroyed, buildings demolished and many injured.

Each year the island is touched by at least one major storm. But since 1949, the turbulent "eye" of the many typhoons that have passed, has stayed far outside the boundaries of the island.



Paved highways circle the island like this one enroute to the Southern Coast.

TUBA

The national beverage of Guam is Tuba, a milky colored sweet substance extracted from the coconut tree. The drink packs a mean wallop if allowed to ferment and is a popular stimulant at fiestas and fandangoes.

Three day old tuba tastes like a cross between coconut milk and Tom Collins mix. After three days it becomes hard and sour.

Tuba making is a simple process. A tuba man first snips the pod of the coconut tree with a sharp knife, bends it, and brings it from its vertical position to a horizontal angle by tying it. He then places a receptacle, usually a hollowed out bamboo pole, at the point of the pod to receive the tuba drips. In twenty four hours a good tree will yield from three quarts to a gallon. Usually a coconut tree will give tuba for twenty to forty years.

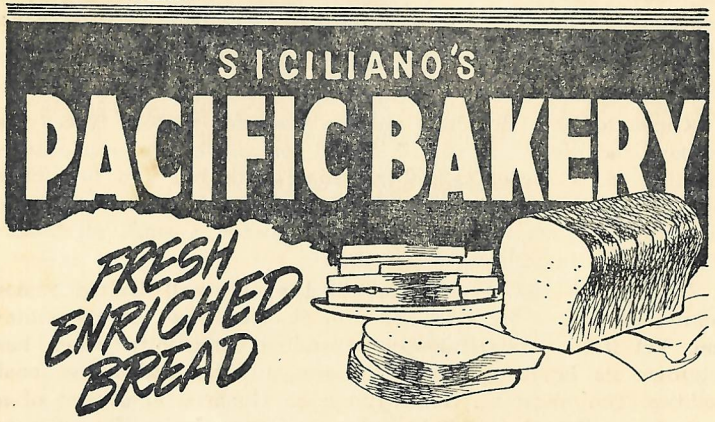
There are uses for tuba other than drinking. Freshly tapped tuba is used domestically as a beverage like fruit juice and sometimes takes the place of yeast in baking.

Most publicized tuba tree in Guam is located at the rear of the modern Guam Daily News Building in Agana. Here, a tuba man employed by the paper taps the tree twice daily and the News always keeps an ample supply on hand for visitors.

TOURISTS

Guam today is definitely not the place for visitors. There are no hotel facilities and little likelihood for any in the near future. Nightlife for a visitor is rather limited with but two first class nightclubs. All of the motion picture theaters fall below stateside standards although recently there was opened a small air-conditioned house in Agana.

The island can best be described as a small United States county, devastated by war and still in the throes of rehabilitation. Yet it is a tremendously expanding community which has outgrown its highways, housing, stores, utilities and recreational facilities. The world traveler arriving on Guam with dreams of a tropical paradise of easy living, cheap prices and plentiful servants has a sad awakening in store. Housing is practically out of the question unless you search for weeks and even then you will pro-



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bably find yourself living in a quonset hut. Transportation is either by private vehicle or taxi since there is no commercial bus service.

Some local businessmen believe that one day the island's beautiful scenery and picturesque beaches will lure visitors here but at present, and for the immediate future, the island is no place for the tourist — — unless he has a pioneering spirit and enjoys "roughing" it.

GUAM TRAVEL BUREAU

Guam Congress, during its 1952 session, passed a bill setting up the Guam Travel Bureau with government and private business to match funds for its maintenance. The Government sent two representatives to the Pacific Travel Conference in Honolulu, but other than this, little else has been done to include Guam in Pacific travel tours.

Navy security regulations hinder the entrance of American citizens to the island for periods of up to three months pending security check-ups. Aliens find it almost an impossibility to enter the island unless under contract.

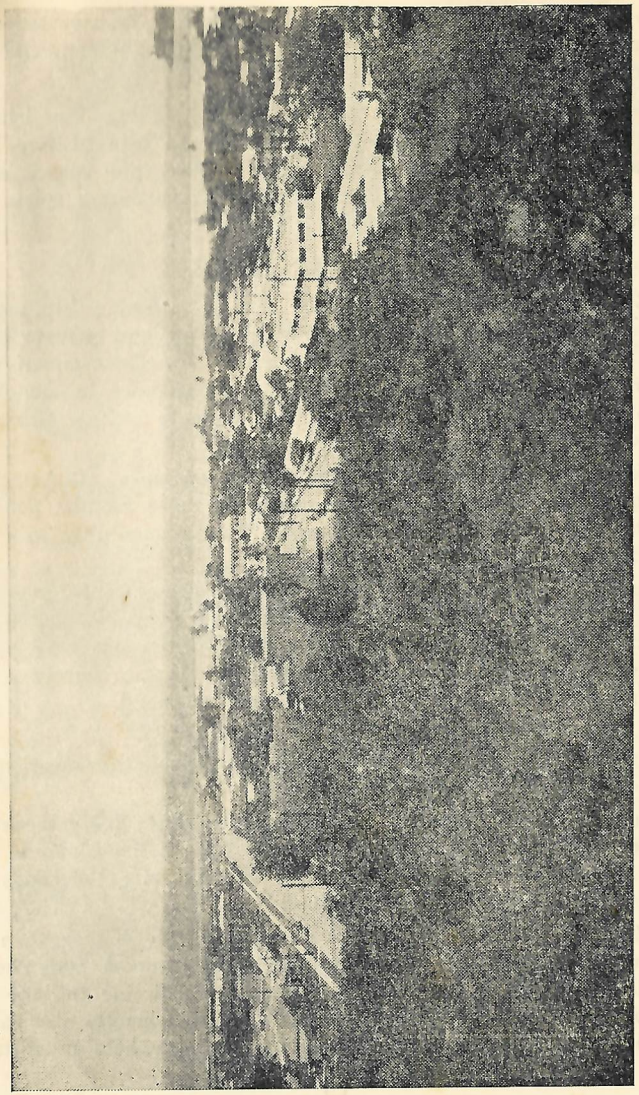
Any tourist business for Guam will not come until Navy security regulations are lessened, utilities are available for hotel, nightclub and theater construction and world tensions ease. Until then, the Guam Travel Bureau will probably remain purely a paper bureau and tourists will stay clear of the island.

SIGHTSEEING IN GUAM

PHOTOGRAPHY

Guam is a paradise for the camera enthusiast. Every weekend servicemen and residents travel from one end of the island to the other toting cameras and film. There are literally thousands of subjects for the amateur photographer.

Although prices at civilian stores are slightly higher than in the mainland, there is an ample supply of cameras and photographic materials on the island for those who decide to take up the hobby after they arrive. The military post exchanges also carry a complete line of supplies. One factor photographers must take



The Capital City of Agana with Agana Bay in the background.

into account is the bright sunlight which shines over Guam practically all the time. This can be compensated for by the use of filters.

BEACHES

Although the island is covered with many beautiful white sandy beaches, the most popular are Tumon and Tarague. Tumon is just a few miles from central Guam and is one of the most scenic spots in the Pacific. The beach stretches for a mile and is crowded with bathers every week-end. Completely hemmed in by reefs, the water is placid and perfect for swimming. Sailing and surf board riding are also available. The beach is under the supervision of the United States Air Force.

Tarague Beach, near Anderson Air Base, is another popular spot. The water is deeper and more turbulent than at Tumon but many bathers prefer this.

There are other beaches at Camp Dealy, Nimitz, Hoover Park, Inarajan and Merizo, however, the more beautiful beaches on the island are the tiny coves unseen from the highways. It is up to the enterprising bather to find these on his own.

LATTE SITES

One of the mysteries of Guam is the formation of rocks found in twenty different areas from Umatac to Ritidian Point. Called latte sites, some authorities believe them to be the pillars from ancient buildings of the early Chamorros, built over 600 years ago.

The older folk have woven a superstitious legend around them. At one time it was the custom for the Chamorro equivalent of "Grandpa and Grandma, allow me to pass" to be spoken before they dared to pass a latte site.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Famed throughout the Western Pacific are the twin peaks jutting out over the ocean near scenic Tumon Beach on the Northern side of the island. Legends claim that the twin peaks were named "Two Lovers Point" following the suicide of a beautiful young Guamanian maiden and her lover many years ago. Story tellers say that the young woman was being forced by her

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ambitious parents to receive the attentions of the military captain of the island who was far older than she. Another suitor, and a far more welcome one, was a young penniless Guamanian boy. The two fell madly in love but were rebuffed by her parents when they asked for permission to marry. Soon, goes the story, the elderly suitor asked for her hand and the parents accepted. The marriage date arrived and the two lovers, frantic that they would lose each other, ran away together and hid at Tumon Beach. Her parents, and the bridegroom-to-be, meanwhile launched searches of the island with soldiers and neighbors. The two lovers saw the search parties approaching and climbed to the top of the twin peaks. As the search parties drew near they tied their hair together, locked themselves in a last embrace, and leaped over the cliff to their death. Since then, the story goes, the people of Guam have called the twin peaks at Tumon Beach, "Puntan Dos Amantes" or "Two Lovers Point".

The Magellan monument, in the village of Umatac, was dedicated to Ferdinand Magellan in honor of his voyage to Guam in 1521. The monument stands approximately at the spot where he landed and where, as the first recorded European to touch Guam, he claimed the islands in the name of the Queen of Spain. The monument was erected in 1925 by the Guam Teachers' Association.

San Vitores monument at Tumon Beach was erected in honor of the first catholic priest who resided in Guam and was later slain in an insurrection by the early Chamorros against tyrannical Spanish rule.

As you approach the village of Agat, a sign in a carefully tended tiny garden marks the spot as the first command post of the United States Marine division which landed on the Island in July of 1944 in the liberation of Guam.

On the two cliffs guarding the bay of Umatac are remnants of once proud Spanish forts of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, and San Angel. On a hill behind the village stand the ruins of Fort Nuestra Señora Del Carmen. From these forts the sightseer can capture the beauty and serenity of the tiny peaceful village.

In Agana's Paseo De Susana, an area which was man-made from the rubble of the war-torn city, a statue stands as a gift to

Beautiful scenes like this are common in southern areas of the island.

Guam from the Boy Scouts of Guam. Dedicated in 1952, the model of the historic New York Statue of Liberty stands as a symbol to the courage of the people who endured the Japanese occupation.

One of the most colorful and little-known spots in the island is the K-9 cemetery in Marbo. Buried in the tiny plot of ground are dozens of the famous K-9 dogs who died with their soldier masters in the liberation of the island.

Meeting place of Guam is the beautiful and historic Plaza de España in the heart of Agana. In pre-war years, all Government buildings circled this area. Still to be seen are remnants of the 300 year-old Governor's palace and garden, almost destroyed in the re-taking of the island.

CONTRAST IN ENVIRONMENT

There is an amazing contrast found between the old and the new in the Island. Northern Guam is heavily populated. It has the capital of Agana, modern buildings, nightclubs, theaters, taxis, department stores, supermarkets, sports arenas, and many other conveniences. Yet less than two dozen miles from Agana, on the southern coast of the island, you have difficulty in finding a radio; carabaos still roam about the streets at will, washing is done in streams, and some people still live in the same antiquated type of homes in which their forefathers resided.

VILLAGES

There are thirteen municipalities in the Territory of Guam. They are: Agana, Asan, Piti, Agat, Dededo, Yigo, Barrigada, Sinajana, Yona, Talofofo, Inarajan, Merizo, and Umatac.

AGANA

Agana is the seat of Guam's government and the island's principal shopping district. Formerly a city of 12,000 inhabitants, it was completely destroyed during the American liberation of the island and now has a population of only 870 persons.

One of the most complex problems in Guam is the land situation in Agana. In its pre-war days, the city was a maze of streets criss-crossing each other in the old Spanish style. Destroyed during

the war, it was decided by the Naval Administration that a new city should be laid out with new streets and utility systems.

A city planner was hired and did a masterful job of laying out what was assumed would be a new and beautiful city. Unfortunately after the work was completed it was found that the new streets chopped up the city's property to the extent that to this date it has never been unravelled.

Rarely in Agana is one piece of property owned by one man. Due to the new street system, it was found that three people might own one lot; one owning one corner, another the middle, and still a third the other corner. None wanted to sell his property (there is a strong Guamanian feeling against the outright sale of property which has been in the family for decades) and so the land could not be leased and no building could be done.

Guam's Planning Commission has made vast strides in clearing up the many land disputes in the capital by bringing the owners of controversial strips together for conferences. However, Agana is still far from being the proud, important city it was in pre-war days.

ASAN

Another municipality on the northern coast is Asan, with a population of 1,486. It is a secondary business center less than 2½ miles from Agana, with a theater, bars, restaurants, and general merchandise stores. It is also the site of the Navy's vast civil service barracks, Camp Asan.

Asan, along with practically all the municipalities in Northern Guam, is located along the Pacific Ocean. Scenic Marine Drive, Guam's principal highway, passes through the district.

PITI

Piti, another of the municipalities on Marine Drive, is four miles from Agana on the Northern coast and has a population of 1,175 residents. The tiny village with numerous bars lining its central throroughfare, is a haven for servicemen on liberty.

AGAT

The village of Agat is nearly eleven miles from Agana on the Northern coast and has a population of 2,094. It has one of the island's most modern schools, and stores, restaurants, a theater and bars. Agat also has a modern street and utility system, planned and constructed during the Naval Administration.

Nearby to Agat is Nimitz Beach, a resort area where construction is soon to start on a mammoth housing project. This village marks the end of paved roads in that section although roads beyond are passable for some distance into the "boondocks" or jungle.

DEDEDO

Dededo is 7.7 miles from the capital along Marine Drive. It is largely a residential district. Most of its 1,046 residents travel to the main shopping districts at Agana and Tamuning for their buying.

YIGO

Yigo's 888 residents are primarily engaged in farming. Twelve miles from Agana via Marine Drive, this village is adjacent to the Air Force's huge base, Andersen Air Force Base. A few restaurants and general stores are scattered around Yigo but most of the shoppers travel to Agana and Tamuning.

BARRIGADA

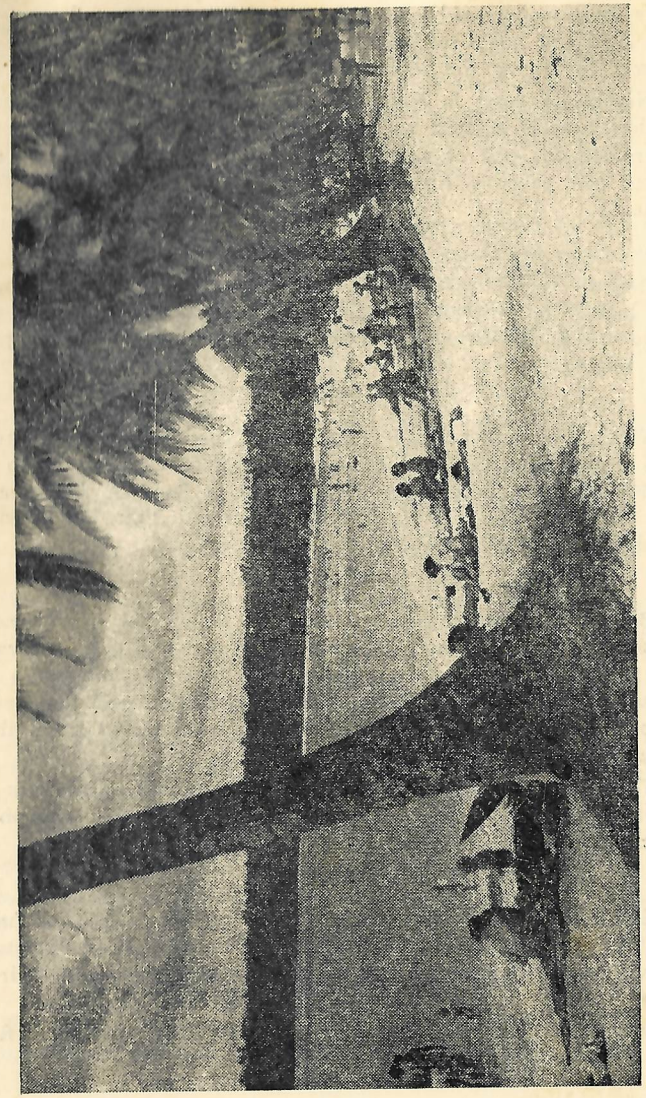
Barrigada is the largest community in Guam today. With nearly 5,000 residents, the municipality, just three and one half miles from Agana, is a beehive of activity. Within its boundaries are thousands of military from the Naval Air Station and the Navy's Radio Barrigada. Also at Barrigada is the Guam Golf Course, theaters and modern stores.

The village is principally residential and homes range from the modern California type to the old windowless type common in Guam.

SINAJANA

Sinajana village is the second largest on the island and has a population of just over four thousand. Most of its residents were pre-war home owners in Agana but when war demolished their city they moved to the higher elevation of Sinajana.

It is just 1.6 miles from Agana and many business firms



Guam's favorite beach, Tumon Beach, is crowded with bathers daily.

maintain plants and offices there, including Butlers, Inc., one of the oldest in the island, Coca Cola, and Overseas Construction Company.

YONA

Yona is a farm community with a population of 1,526 residents and is nearly seven miles from Agana. There is no centralized residential area such as Barrigada and Sinajana have, hence homes are strewn across a large area.

TALOFOFO

One of the most scenic spots on the island enroute to the beautiful southern coast of Guam is the village of Talofofo with a population of 1,044 residents who still retain much of the cultural traditions and home life of their parents and grandparents.

The village is 14.6 miles from Agana and is a favorite stopover point on sight-seeing trips around the island. Most picturesque scene in Talofofo is Talofofo Bay, a beautiful natural bay set against a background of coconut trees with no evidence of civilization for as far as the eye can see to mar its beauty.

INARAJAN

Just beyond Talofofo is famed Inarajan, site of the Coconut Festival each year. Thousands jam the tiny village and the homes of its 1,485 residents for the many parties in honor of the village patron Saint, San Jose, during the annual coconut festival.

Except for the period of the festival, Inarajan is a placid town still relatively unmarked by the advancement of the twentieth century. Many of the homes retain the old, beautiful Spanish type architecture, while many others retain the typical style of Guam.

The village, nineteen miles from the capital, lies relatively unprotected on the low southern coast and annually takes the brunt of any typhoons which lash at the island.

MERIZO AND UMATAC

Here are Guam's idyllic villages where the people have clung to their old ways of life longer than any other area on the Is-

land. Their principal occupations are fishing and farming. Practically all of Guam's fishing is done here by fishermen whose families have found their living by the sea for hundreds of years.

Merizo is twenty four miles from Agana and has a population of 1,123; while Umatac, at the southernmost tip of the island, is twenty seven miles from the capital.

Umatac (whose population is just over 600) is probably the most beautiful area of the island. Locked in by mountains on both sides, the view of this little village from the hills overlooking it is breathtaking.

It was here Magellan landed to discover Guam. For camera enthusiasts, the village and its surrounding hills are a paradise. Remains of old Spanish forts can still be seen on the two hills guarding the entrance to Umatac Bay.

TAMUNING

Although Tamuning is not a municipality, it has its own Commissioner and is rapidly approaching Agana as the principal

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shopping area in Guam.

The district has two theaters, restaurants, clothing stores, dry-cleaning establishments, a drug store and other types of service giving spirited competition to its neighbor Agana, just a mile away.

There are other villages in Guam which are not listed, since administratively they come under larger villages. Some of these do have commissioners, such as Tamuning-Tumon, Santa Rita and Mongmong-Toto. Others, Agana Heights, Ordot, Maina, and Chalan Pago come under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of the larger villages.

SPORTS

Guam's ideal tropical climate makes outdoor recreational activity the principal entertainment for most of the island's residents. Miles of beautiful sandy beaches line the shore, a modern golf course is open the year round. Practically every sport can be enjoyed in the Island.

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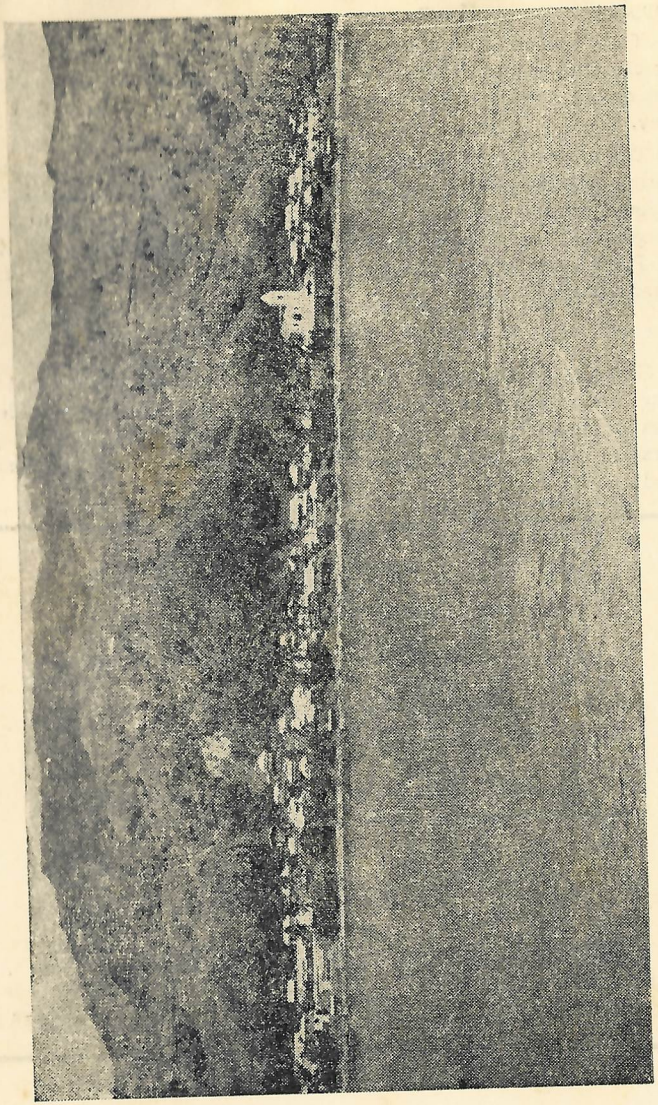


The peaceful village of Umatac on the southern tip of the island.

The national sport of Guam is cockfighting. Almost every village has its cockpit where thousands flock each week to see the battle to death of fighting chickens.

Cockfighting was introduced to the island by the Spanish and is the only form of legalized gambling in Guam. Thousands of dollars are wagered on the chickens and the stakes for one battle have run as high as $20,000.

FOOTBALL

King football is the island's greatest spectator sport. An average of 4,000 fans turn out for every game of the island's uniquely named football league, The Guam Sweat Bowl League.

Played in spacious stadiums under scenic settings that would make a Hollywood movie producer envious, the teams are rated by sports authorities as equal to good United States secondary college squads.

In 1952's Sweat Bowl League, which began in mid-September and lasted until Thanksgiving Day, four Navy teams, one Air Force and one civilian team battled each other for the league trophy.

The Airmen, based at Andersen Air Base, took the trophy in a play-off game over a Navy squad, with a host of ex-college stars sparkling in their line-up.

SPORTS PERSONALITY

The man primarily responsible for the tremendous military sporting panorama in Guam is Mike Karvasales, the United States Navy's Sports Director. Karvasales, a native of Columbus, Ohio, organized the present football league in Manila and brought it to the island in 1947. He is the guiding hand behind practically all military sports activities and has contributed much toward rebuilding civilian sports.

BASEBALL, BASKETBALL

The all-island baseball league, with anywhere from ten to fourteen teams participating, takes the sports spotlight beginning in March each year. In the 1952 season, the Agana Flyers, a team

made up of Navy Airmen from the Naval Air Station at Agana, took the league bunting.

The island was also represented at the amateur baseball championships at Wichita, Kansas, but after getting off to a victorious start were eliminated by a powerful army nine.

Basketball moves over into the Guam sports scene after football season with teams representing virtually every organization on the island competing. The 1952-53 season saw the two division Guam Basketball League wind up in a tie in both leagues and after a championship elimination tournament, HedCom Navy team, representing Commander Naval Forces Marianas, was awarded the trophy.

BOXING

Guam has an average of one professional fight card each month staged at the Paseo de Susana Boxing Arena in Agana. Most of the fighters participating are flown in from the Philippines, but Guam does have a few favorite fighting sons such as Angel Tuncap and Kid Castro.

Occasionally United States champions appear in bouts on the island. The Dean of Professional boxing, William (Bill) Lujan, has staged shows featuring Joe Louis, Primo Carnera and others.

Amateur boxing in both military and civilian circles is also one of the island's biggest year-round sports attraction. Nearly 5,000 fans view military bouts twice a month alone.

In 1951, Guam came up with the all-Navy boxing champion of the world in the 112 pound class when youngster Willard Ira of the Naval Magazine defeated Navy battlers from all over the globe.

GUAM GOLF CLUB

The Island's climate makes golfing a year-round activity. Recently reconstructed, the Club has a modern, spacious clubhouse at Barrigada, Guam.

Manager and Pro of the Club is former United States tennis star, Gene Holbrook. The course is open every day to civilians and military alike and has a par of 68.

OTHER SPORTS

Sports enthusiasts can enjoy practically any form of activity on the island. Numerous beaches, dozens of tennis courts, firing ranges, fresh water swimming pools and bowling alleys are spread across the island.

At present, there are few picnic or recreational areas other than at the beaches. The Guam Recreational Commission initiated a survey of the island's recreational needs and have made recommendations for parks, recreational areas, a mammoth field-house and more playground facilities for school children.

Guam Congress has appropriated finances for immediate expansion of school playground facilities and by 1954, all public schools in the island are expected to have these facilities.

PRE-WAR SPORTS

Guam in the days preceding World War II was an avid sports "town." Every Sunday was baseball day, the most popular organized sports of the era. Upwards of 5,000 fans would flock to the diamonds to watch their favorite team in action.

Transportation and roads were woefully inadequate in those days, and families journeying from outlying villages would leave before daylight to reach the baseball fields for the afternoon play.

Guam's oldsters recount many tales of those days. Most frequent are their stories of the Guam teams which traveled for months all over the Orient defeating dozens of asiatic baseball squads.

Local residents were understandably slow in regaining the sports spirit of pre-war days after the liberation of the island. But in recent years, local football, basketball and baseball teams have entered organized competition. In 1952, famous American League Junior Baseball was introduced to local youngsters by Guam legion officials and proved an outstanding success.

GUAM SONGS

The official song of the Territory of Guam is "The Guam Hymn", written by R. M. Sablan, M. D. Guam Congress, during its

1952 session, unanimously approved the song as the official Territorial Hymn.

Another famous song is "Farewell to Guam", written by Mrs. Gertrude Hornbostel, which is sung to residents leaving the island. Many "Chamoritas", or folk songs, have been retained by the younger generation of Guamanians from the early Chamorros.

"The Guam Hymn"

Stand ye Guamanians for your country,
And sing her praises from shore to shore;
For her honor, for her glory,
Exalt our Island forevermore.
May everlasting peace reign o'er us,
May heaven's blessing to us come;
Against all perils, do not forsake us,
God protect our Isle of Guam!

"Chamorita"

O, mother, what a beautiful baby,
(Nana, lau na gadbon neni)
Is looking out of the window;
(I gumuhu' gi bentana)
And it serves her right to be beautiful
(Dsa bien etso dsa u gadbo')
For her mother adores her.
(Sa inadora as nanania)

"Chamorita"

When the baby is crying
(An tumatanges i patgon)
Give her sugar cane to chew;
(Nae na na entut tupo)
If the baby keeps on crying
(Jagin sigiha de tumanges)
Pick her up and nurse her.
(Hatsa huloja un na susu)

"Farewell to Guam"
(Guahan Farewell)

Farewell to Guam
Farewell to thee;
With many a sigh,
Now part must we.
Thou gavest me laughter,
Thou gavest me smiles;
That help me travel,
Life's weary miles.
Struck by disaster,
When dark the night;
The morning found thee,
Smiling and bright.
Thus will I carry,
Across the sea;
A lesson learned,
Sweet Guam, from thee.
But now we're parting,
The hour is near,
And from my lashes
There steals a tear.
Farewell to hilltops
Rivers and dale;
Thy shining beaches,
Guahan, Farewell
Guahan, farewell
Guahan, farewell

RELIGION IN GUAM

Ninety-eight per cent of the native population of Guam is Catholic, therefore, the church is a tremendous influence in the daily life of Guamanians. All religious groups are represented in Guam however, including Baptist, Protestant, Seventh Day Adventists, Mormon, Jewish and Christian Scientists.

The first catholic priest to dwell here was a Jesuit missionary from Spain, Padre San Vitores. After attempting to establish a mission, he was slain during an insurrection by the early Chamorros against the Spanish.

In 1911 Guam was declared a Vicariate and until 1945 three Spanish bishops wielded the spiritual leadership over the people.

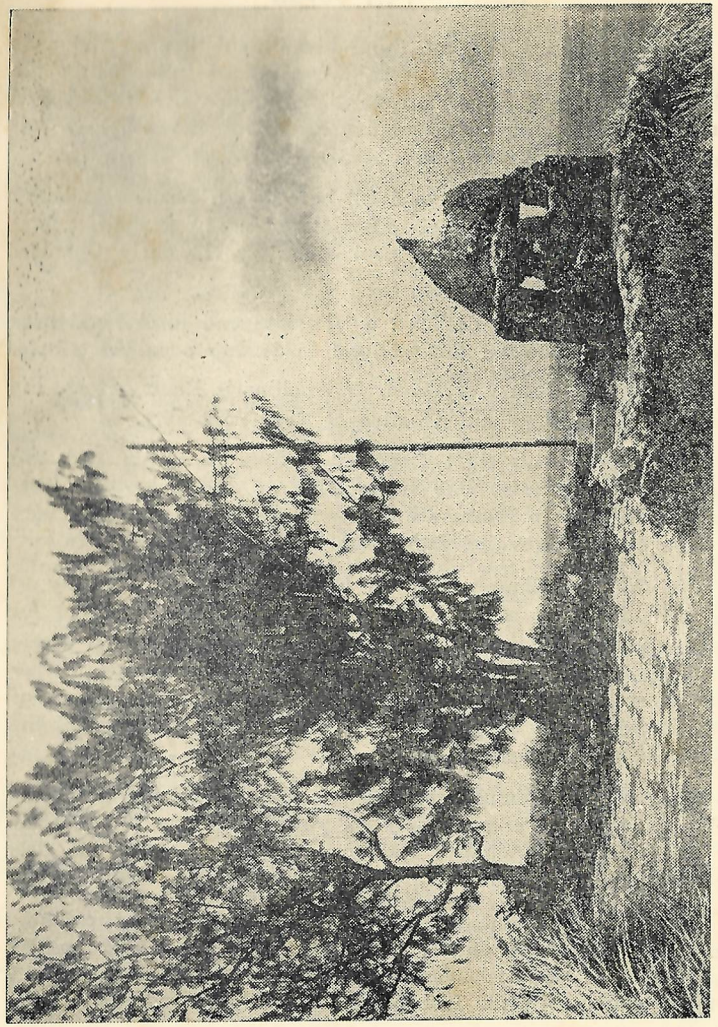
The present Bishop of Guam is Apollinaris Baumgartner, the first American Bishop and a native of New York City.

There are twenty-eight Capuchin fathers in Guam and two diocesan native priests. Very Reverend Fr. Oscar Calvo and Reverend Fr. Felixberto Flores are the two locally born priests. There are also seven Stigmatine fathers on the island as instructors.

The Catholic Church operates five schools. The Academy of Our Lady for girls and the Father Duenas Memorial School for boys are both high schools. The grade schools are: Cathedral Grade School, Santa Barbara and Saint Francis. Two communities of catholic sisters, the Sisters of Mercy and the School of the Sisters of Notre Dame, are in Guam. Both these orders are in charge of the catholic educational system.

Many sons and daughters in Guam have chosen the church as their life work. At present forty six young men are studying for the priesthood in seminaries and an even larger number of girls are studying in convents here and in the United States.

Tinian, Saipan and Rota are also overwhelmingly catholic. The Vicar Apostolic of Guam, Bishop Baumgartner, is also the spiritual leader of those islands. Capuchin fathers have been attached to these churches by the Bishop.



A favorite spot for sight-seers are these remnants of the old Spanish fort guarding Umatac Bay.

There are twenty-two parishes in the local diocese. The pastor of each and the patron Saint is listed below:

PARISH	PATRON	PASTOR
Agana	Dulce Nombre de Maria	Very Rev. Raymond, OFMCap.
Agana Heights	Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament	Very Rev. Oscar Calvo
Agat	Our Lady of Mount Carmel	Rev. Fr. Mel, OFMCap.
Asan	Niño Perdido	Rev. Father Flores
Barrigada	St. Vincent Ferrer	Rev. Fr. Theophane, OFMCap.
Chalan Pago	Our Lady of Good Voyage	Very Rev. Oscar Calvo
Dededo	Santa Barbara	Rev. Father Fulgence, OFMCap.
Inarajan	San Jose	Rev. Fr. Julius, OFM Cap.
Maina	Our Lady of the Purification	Rev. Fr. Paul, OFM Cap.
Mangilao	Santa Teresita	Rev. Fr. Theophane, OFMCap.
Merizo	San Dimas	Rev. Father Alexander, OFMCap.
Mongmong	Nuestra Señora de las Aguas	Rev. Father Timothy, OFMCap.
Ordot	St. John the Baptist	Rev. Fr. Cyril, OFM Cap.
Piti	Our Lady of the Assumption	Rev. Fr. Paul, OFM Cap.
Santa Rita	Our Lady of Guadalupe	Rev. Fr. Mel, OFMCap.
Sinajana	St. Jude Thaddeus	Rev. Fr. Cyril, OFM Cap.
Talofofo	San Miguel	Rev. Fr. Alvin, OFM Cap.
Tamuning	St. Victor	Rev. Father Timothy, OFMCap.
Toto	Our Lady of Fatima	Rev. Father Raymond, OFMCap.
Umatac	San Dionisio	Rev. Father Alexander, OFMCap.
Yigo	Our Lady of Lourdes	Rev. Father Fulgence, OFMCap.
Yona	St. Francis	Rev. Fr. Alvin, OFM Cap.

Fiestas and Fandangos

Celebration time in Guam centers around the fandangos and fiestas of the island. Wedding celebrations are called fandangos and sometimes last two days with festivities moving en masse from the bridegroom's home to the bride's home. Pigs, chickens and cows are slaughtered and gallons of liquor, beer and pop are consumed at the fandangos, with everyone within range invited to join the party.

Fiestas are the celebrations of Saints feast days held in every catholic parish of the island once a year. The fiestas last anywhere from two to seven days and feature carnivals and open house in every home in the village. Most colorful fiesta on the island is the Coconut Festival in Inarajan honoring the patron Saint of St. Joseph's Church there.

The most spirited holiday in Guam is the anniversary celebration of the Liberation of the Island in July of each year. A mammoth parade, speeches, beauty contests, formal balls, and a

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three-day carnival highlight the festivities surrounding the anniversary of the day American forces landed in Guam on July 21 of 1944.

National holidays such as The Fourth of July, Armistice Day and George Washington's birthday and celebration of New Year's Eve and Christmas are observed in Guam.

The principal celebrations, religious celebrations, are as follows:

January — New Year (Año Nuevo), feast of obligation
Three Kings, or Epiphany (I Tres Reyes), feast of obligation
The Lost Child (Niño Perdido), patron of Asan
Our Lady of Good Voyage, patron of Chalan Pago

February — Our Lady of the Purification (Nuestra Señora De las Aguas), patron of Maina and Mongmong
Our Lady of Lourdes (Nuestra Señora de Lourdes), patron of Yigo

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Ines Hubbell

Agana, Guam

March — Ash Wednesday (Mietcoles de Ceniza), forty-day fast period (Cuaresma) begins the Lenten Season

Saint Joseph (San Jose), feast of obligation, patron of Inarajan

April — Holy Thursday (Juebes Santo), Thursday before Easter, three-day period of special fasting and silence begins

Good Friday (Betnes Santo), solemn processions

Holy Saturday (Sabalon Gloria)

Easter Sunday (Domingon Pascgua)

Saint Vincent Ferrer, patron of Barrigada

Saint Dimas (San Dimas), patron of Merizo

May — Ascension Thursday (I Kinahulon Jesucristo gi Langet), feast of obligation

June — Corpus Christi, solemn processions

Saint Anthony (San Antonio)

Saint John the Baptist, patron of Ordot

Saint Peter and Saint Paul (San Pedro yan San Pablo), feast of obligation

July — Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Nuestra Señora del Carmel), patron of Agat

Saint Victor (San Victor), patron of Tamuning

August — Our Lady of the Assumption (I makonen Santa Maria gi langet), feast of obligation, patron of Piti

Our Lady of Fatima (Nuestra Señora de Fatima), patron of Toto

September — Sweet Name of Mary (Dulce Nombre de Maria), Saint Michael (San Miguel), patron of Talofofo

October — Saint Theresa (Santa Teresita), patron of Mangilao

Saint Francis of Assisi (San Francisco de Asis), patron of Yona

Saint Denis (San Dionisio), patron of Umatac

Saint Jude Thaddeus, patron of Sinajana

November — All Saints (Tolos Santos), feast of obligation

Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament, Thanksgiving Day patron of Agana Heights

December — Saint Barbara (Santa Barbara), patron of Dededo

The Immaculate Conception (La Purisima Concepcion), feast of obligation

Our Lady of Guadalupe (I Octaba), patron of Santa Rita

Christmas (Noche Buena), feast of obligation

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Territorial Sun

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Strictly For Women

By MARJORIE B. FREEMAN

GUAM, for women, is a state of mind. You love it, or you hate it. Consequently you're happy here, or you're miserable. There's no in-between.

What you expect when you arrive has a lot to do with how much you enjoy your stay here and since few books about Guam have little to say from a woman's view, the object of this section is to prepare you for the best—and the worst.

Because, between you and me and the banyan tree, there are a number of things you'll run into here that you wouldn't at home. Or, if you did, they wouldn't get you down quite so much.

Imagine Guam as a small American town surrounded by water. Unlike the small American town, however, you can't climb into the family automobile and take off for weekends away from it all. And it's an awful long way "home to mother".

You'll meet petty small-town gossip, cliques and squables. You'll work and play with the same people and you'll see the same people every time you put your nose outside the front door. You'll be bored at times and irritable; you'll battle mildew and ants, you'll be bitten by mosquitoes and covered in heat rash. You'll have typhoon warnings and power troubles.....

But..... you'll spend Christmas day lolling in the sun on the beach, pick up coconuts in your yard for unusual dishes, pick bananas off trees, never have to worry about storm windows and furnaces, and find, in time, that all the things you swore you couldn't do without, become so relatively unimportant you can't even remember what they were.

And..... because Guam has none of the mainland excise taxes and customs duties, you'll be able to buy, at half or less than mainland prices, famous perfumes imported directly from France, cameras from Germany and Japan, exquisite dishes from England and Japan, crystal from Sweden, leather goods from South America and Mexico, hand painted and embroidered materials from India and Siam, carvings, paintings and embroideries from China and Hong Kong, the best watches made in Switzerland, silverware from Holland, Denmark, Mexico, Sweden and Japan. Furs from China, jewelry from Hong Kong, Germany and Siam.....

Here you may buy all the luxuries, those "gracious living" accessories you've hankered for and thought beyond your reach, for little more than you'd pay for chain store items on the mainland.

Imagine being able to buy pure camel hair overcoats, pure softest cashmere suits, imported linen dresses, silks, brocades and British woolens—all custom tailored and hand finished to your own measurements and design!

Many reputable Hong Kong tailoring firms have agents here or specialize in mail orders and will make up clothes and even shoes to your requirements. The prices are unbelievable — at this writing, under fifty dollars for a pure camel hair coat!

WHAT CLOTHES TO BRING

Let's talk about the clothes you should bring. It's warm here all year round so it's best to bring cottons and silks you can wash and iron yourself. By the way, leave the nylon dresses and underwear home, you'll find nylon isn't the coolest of materials to wear.

You'll find, too, that skirts are much cooler than slacks, and unless you haven't the legs or the figure for them, shorts are the most cool and practical wear for housework.

Guam is not yet a resort, so don't go overboard for so-called "resort" fashions — cotton separates and casual dresses are more in keeping. Don't gorge on fancy beach coats and hats but do bring a number of swim suits.

When you're buying beach-wear and play clothes, though, do remember that what'd set 'em back on their heels in Atlantic City is going to look awfully silly in line at the beach snack bars. Leave the black velvet and gold encrusted bathing suits to Miss America. You bring plain, quick-drying ones.

We don't wear hats. For church a lace mantilla, a scarf or pretty hanky will suffice. Neither do we wear stockings. If you

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Blatz Beer

Mid Pacific
Agana, Guam

MUST wear stockings to feel dressed up, you can buy them here. Don't bring a big stock with you.

As for evening or "date" dresses — this more or less depends on you. Few of us go whole hog in the way of formal wear. "Guam formal", which appears often at the bottom of invitations, means a dressy little cotton sunback dress that doubles as a cocktail, dinner or dance dress.

You'll do a lot of entertaining at home because while Guam is growing, night life still is somewhat limited. There are always receptions and parties of one kind or another, and Saturday night in Guam is as much of a "date night" as it is in the states.

Because you're continually meeting the same people at the same places you're going to need a much larger wardrobe of dressy dresses than at home and you'll find it helpful to keep track of where you wore each one last and who was there.

It's better, then, to bring half a dozen under-twenty-dollars dresses than one super collossal number on which you splurged a month's pay. At home you'd go to different places with different friends and it would appear new for some time.

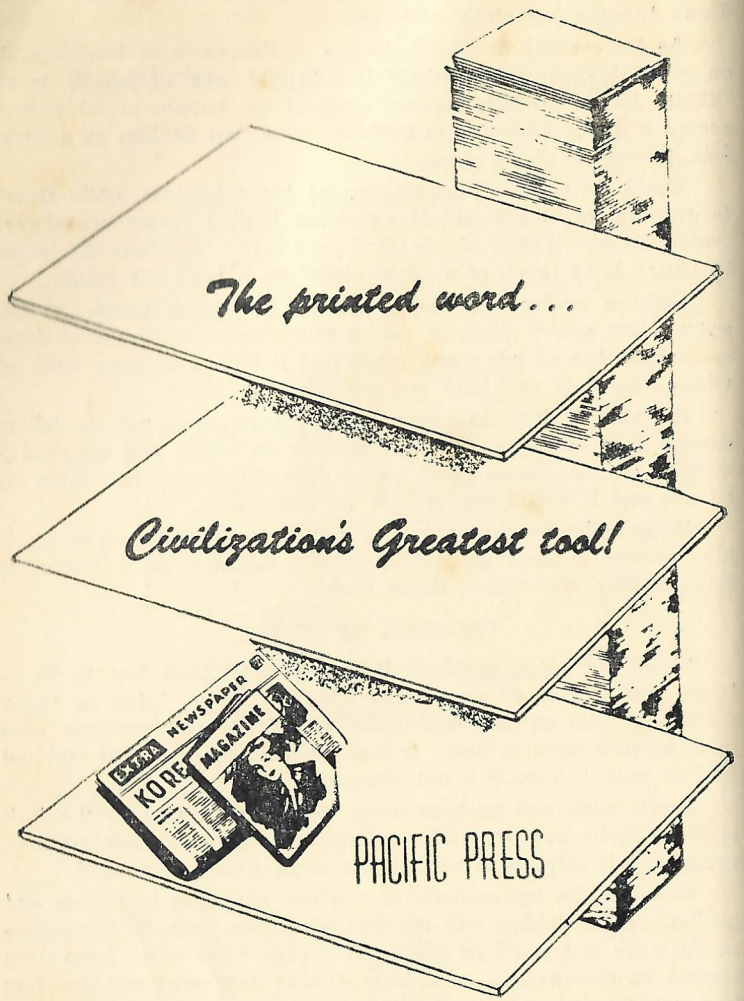
Bring stoles or shawls, loosely knit or crocheted ones if possible, because it does get a little chilly evenings from December through May, our cooler, dryer season.

PROBLEM OF SHOES

Shoes are a big problem. If you have difficult feet to fit — large, small, wide or demanding special sizes — bring as many pairs with you as you can afford and make arrangements with your favorite store at home to buy by mail. Average feet will not find so much difficulty about fitting.

You'll miss, and perhaps never get entirely used to the lack of fresh fruits and vegetables. Guam grows little fresh produce, everything is shipped in refrigerator ships, frozen or canned.

But with the camaraderie of wartime shortages in nylons and girdles, your neighbor will tell you when she finds fresh produce at the store and you'll do the same for her. Most of us have deep freezes or refrigerators with large freezer compartments and buy and store produce whenever we find it. In season you'll be able to



buy native mangoes, bananas, breadfruit, and small lime-like lemons at the Farmer's Market in Agana or roadside stands. All make excellent substitutes for mainland fruits.

I make mango pie in exactly the same way as apple pie. It's different, delicious, and a lot cheaper than buying canned pie apples. Green papayas grated and tossed with a French dressing are wonderful salads and you can bake green papaya in the same way as squash, or cut it into cubes, boil, and serve with a cheese sauce.

Ripe papaya is the best meat tenderizer there is, is delicious raw — it tastes almost like strawberries — and the juice is good for the digestion. Finely sliced green bananas fried in deep fat are hard to tell from potato chips!

One of our biggest problems is mildew. In the rainy season a pair of leather shoes left out of the hot locker for a couple of days become covered with mildew.

You'll learn to keep all of your clothes and prized possessions likely to deteriorate in a hot locker — a closet equipped with a high-watt bulb or a heating device to keep mildew at bay. You'll not be able to keep the soiled laundry in the bathroom hamper for more than a few days, and you'll have to change the bed linens more often than at home, because they quickly become damp and unpleasant.

BRING AN ELECTRIC BLANKET

That's why, although it sounds insane to advise bringing an electric blanket to the tropics, if you have one, do bring it with you. Left on the bed all day, you'll find it keeps the sheets dry and sweet smelling and the mattress mildew-free.

Frequent polishing with a good wash keeps the furniture free from mildew and a thorough scrubbing with Clorox or Purex once in a while prevents mildew forming on the woodwork, walls or ceilings.

Every kitchen in Guam has its hot locker for storing sugar, salt, cookies, crackers, and other food items like macaroni and noodles which mold easily. One new boon on the market is containers of moisture-absorbing chemicals which placed over the salt shaker or in with the sugar, keep both dry and unclogged.

Until you get the hang of it, cooking is something of a chore here because for one thing, you'll have to remember to double, and sometimes triple, the amount of baking powder called for in a recipe.

You'll find flour develops weavels much sooner than at home. And you'll have to see that every speck of food is cleared away immediately otherwise your kitchen or dining table will be alive with ants.

Don't bring your best linens and towels. The water here is rusty and full of chemicals and the bleach needed in washing rots the materials. Besides, hand-embroidered tablecloths from China are so cheap in Guam most of us have a good supply and use them every day.

The very best advice to a woman coming here, perhaps, is "When in doubt, don't bring it." You can always send home for something instead of having your hot lockers cluttered with things you thought you might need.

Since household goods take anywhere from two to six months to reach the average wife, your best bet is to leave the good kitchenware and silver and dishes and whatnots with mother and buy cheap ones here. You're going to have to, anyway, until your goods arrive.

You'll find it advisable to keep your electric appliances in the hot locker since they rust so quickly — but, because of the lack of excise taxes you'll be amazed how cheaply you can buy well known makes of appliances in the stores. Even cheaper in the military exchanges, if you're authorized to shop there. Lots of us sell the appliances we brought with us when we leave and stock up on new ones to take back.

For so small an island, distances in Guam are enormous. You'll find yourself driving maybe twenty miles from store to store for groceries and after you've done this once or twice, you'll soon learn to keep tab on the store cupboards so you don't run out of something when the car isn't available.

YOUR ANIMAL FRIENDS

You may shudder at first at the little grey lizards who flit across your ceilings and up your screens. Don't kill them, they're

your little grey friends who live on mosquitoes and other insects. In time you get to like them and their strange chirpings.

You'll have difficulty at first, maybe, in getting used to living in a house with glassless, but louvered windows. It makes the house cool, but dusty and unless you want the entire neighborhood in on your private conversations, you'll keep your voice down. This in turn does something for family unity, perhaps — have you ever tried to conduct an argument in whispers?

This chapter hasn't covered everything, by any means. So many aspects of Guam strike each individual differently. I've told you the main advantages and the drawbacks..... it's different here, and for the most part, a lot of fun.

Do come, and have a wonderful time while you're here. As I said, Guam is a state of mind.....

VELOK'S BEAUTY SALON

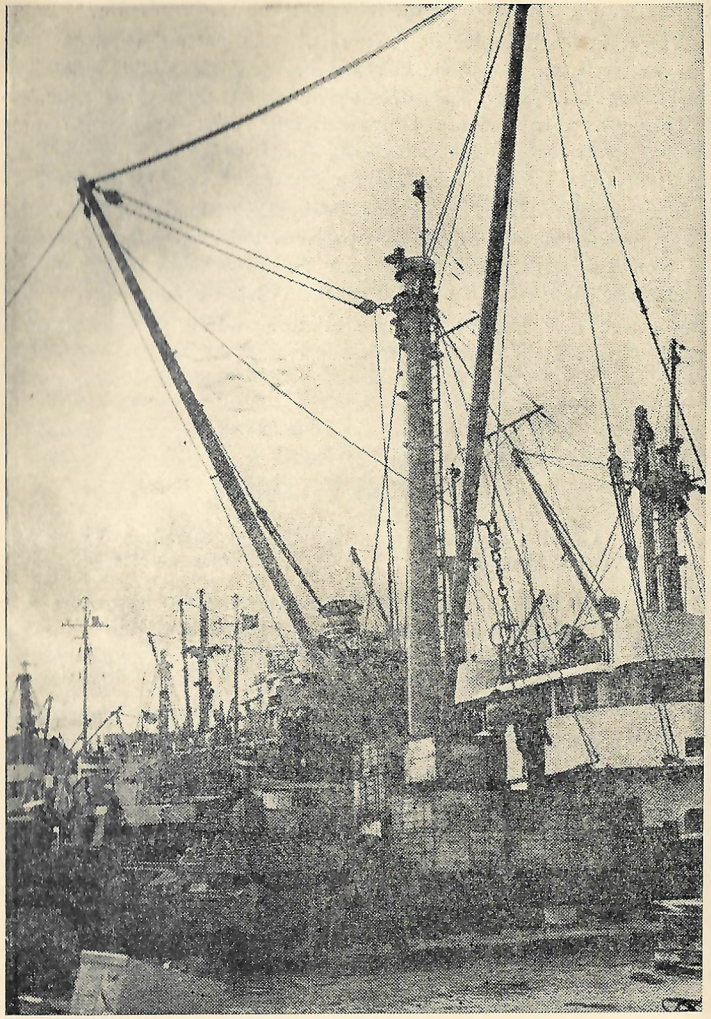
Cosmetics by **Helene Rubenstein**

Beauty Supplies by **Helene Curtis**

Courteous, complete service by experienced operators in Guam's most exclusive Beauty Salons.

Central Bldg., Agana

Adelup Point



Ships are unloaded at Guam's bustling Commercial Port.

BUSINESS and INDUSTRY

SERVICE IS BIG BUSINESS

SERVICING the needs of thousands of military, construction and governmental workers is the principal source of income to Guam. Very few of the island's businessmen fail to profit from these sources and many are entirely dependent upon them.

One of the goals of the Government of Guam, under the administration of former Governor Carlton Skinner, was to establish private industry as a means to support the island when the day arrived for military expenditures to slacken. Although a great deal was accomplished toward that end, military expenditures still guide the economy of the island.

During the fiscal year 1951, military buyers placed orders totalling over $500,000 with local retail and wholesale distributors. This figure does not include the money spent by off-duty military and construction workers for recreational activities, nor does it include the food, clothes, furniture and other items purchased by military dependents at island stores.

One of the largest buyers market in Guam is the thousands of aliens employed by military contractors. An estimated ten to twelve thousand Filipinos make up this group. In the first six months of 1952, over $750,000 was transferred by them to relatives in the Philippines but government officials estimate nearly as much was spent on the island.

HONG KONG OF THE FUTURE

Governor Skinner's plan for Guam to be the "Hong Kong of the Future" and a completely self-supporting island was blocked by political and trade groups in the United States. The Governor had offered United States companies in the Far East special tax exemptions, the services of a large American banking firm and the security and protection of the American flag if they would establish in Guam.

Giant papayas at the Guam's agricultural farm.

Having the rare distinction of being a "free port", the island was also capable of becoming a major manufacturing area. Although shortage of utilities for manufacturing plants and powerful opposition by United States trade unions throttled the idea, a businessman could manufacture or process goods from Asia in Guam and then ship them into the United States duty free.

For example, a businessman in Guam could buy silk in the Orient and ship it here where it would enter duty free; the silk could then be manufactured into dresses, ties or shirts and be shipped to United States markets, also entering there duty free. Guam still is a "free port", but the obstacles a businessman must contend with, have temporarily completely blocked any possibility of Guam as the "Hong Kong of the Future."

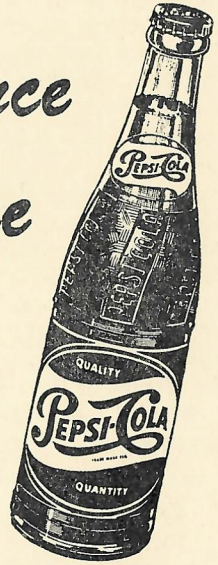
Economic progress under the Skinner administration was outlined in a report issued by the Department of Commerce covering the period 1949 to 1952. Utilities have been expanded tremendously, some industries have been brought in and there has been a marked increase in commercial building. In 1952, over forty permanent type buildings were constructed in Agana and Agat alone.

Prior to civil administration, the United States Navy had established a policy of granting business licenses to persons of Guamanian ancestry only. This practice slowed down the progress of private enterprise. In 1950, when the practice was discontinued, there was a rush of applications for business licenses by American citizens, however, many of these failed. During 1952, over 1600 business licenses were issued. This figure shows a decrease from the number issued in 1951 but has no significance since many of those who applied for licenses in 1950 and 1951 failed to establish their businesses.

Business Licenses issued 1949 to 1952:

Year	Number
1949	1,069
1950	2,582
1951	2,103
1952	1,602

More Bounce to the Ounce



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GUAM CONSOLIDATED BOTTLERS, Inc.

GUAM, MARIANAS ISLANDS

FEW LOCAL FACTORIES

At present there are only a few local factories. These include a soap factory, oxygen gas plant, three soft drink bottling plants, a tire-recapping plant, an ice plant, saw mill, scarf manufacturing company, and an ice cream and milk plant. These industries employ only about 200 persons.

There is a ready market for many new industries in Guam, such as: fishing, cement production, shoe repairing, furniture plants, hotels, coconut, pineapple and papaya canning factories, soap making, theaters, etc.

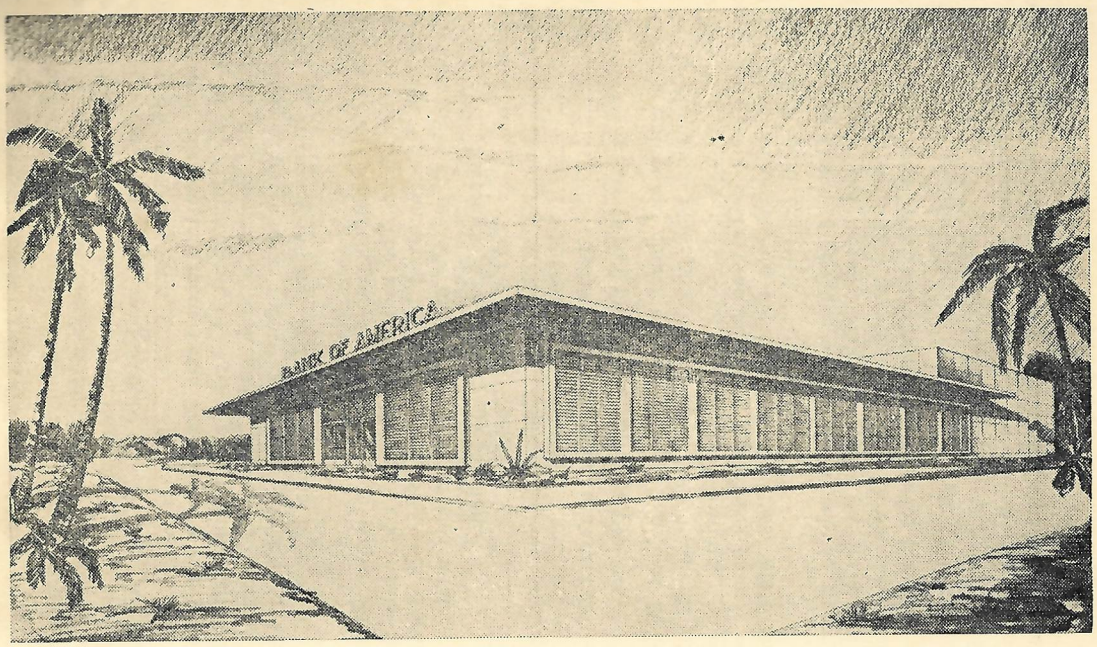
Agriculture was the major commercial industry of pre-war Guam and still retains its position in the post-war era but on a much smaller scale. The impact of World War II left the agricultural economy of Guam barely alive. Condemnation of farm lands and the exodus of potential farm labor to occupations with the government or private firms have handicapped re-building of the agricultural industry.

Lack of good farming land is the most serious problem Guam's farmers must contend with. The military holds 49,128 acres of land, generally flat farm land; the government holds 30,418 and private land owners control 64,454 acres.

During the fiscal year 1952, the greatest surge in post-war agricultural economy was reported with an increase in production of 37% over 1951. Fruits and vegetables were planted on 3,759.25 acres in 1952, an increase of 1,399.25 acres over 1951.

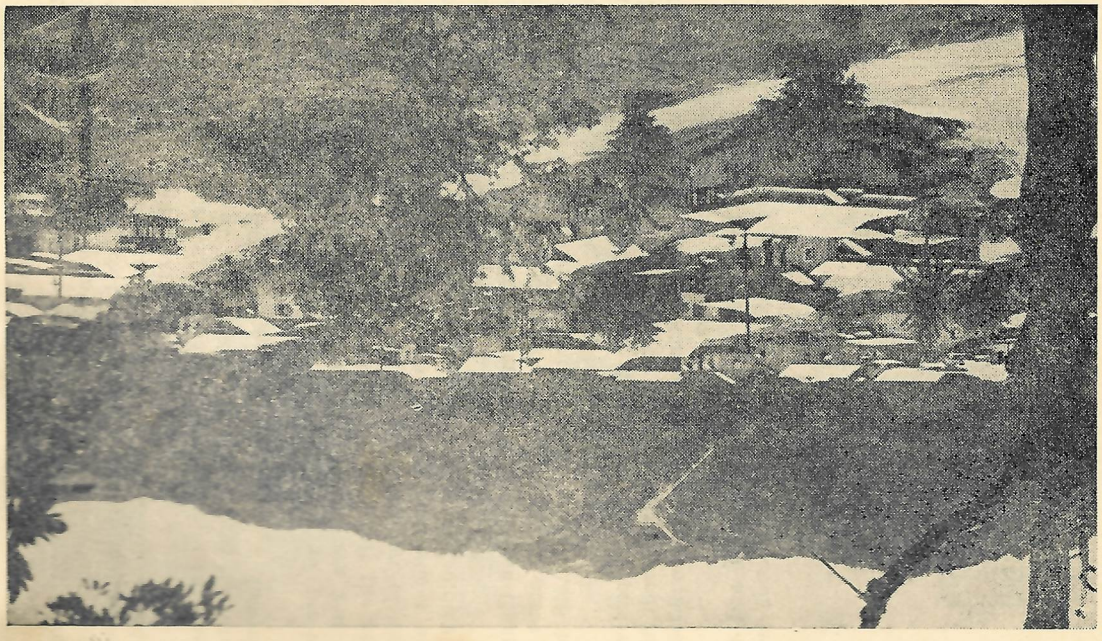
The principal crops grown by Guam's 983 farmers and the proportion of each in the total yearly volume of production was:

Bananas	20%
Vegetable	15%
Taro	15%
Cassava	7%
Papaya	6%
Sweet Potato	6%
Corn	6%
Coconuts, betelnuts, citrus fruits, breadfruit, mango, tomato, pineapple, sugar, melons, yams.	25%



An Artist's conception of the new Bank of America Building in downtown Agana.

A view of the village of Sinajana, one of the island's principal residential districts.



FOOD GROWTH BELOW DEMAND

Guam farmers have little difficulty in selling their products. The supply of fresh vegetables and fruits on the island is far below the demand. The farmers market, located in downtown Agana, had total sales amounting to $53,606.00 in 1952, an increase of 35% over the previous year.

Livestock disease in recent years has taken a heavy toll but a project of the Department of Agriculture which included fowl pox control, hog cholera control, swine erysipelas control, contagious disease quarantine regulations, meat inspections and supervision of livestock imports and exports, has brought it under control.

During 1951, 5,700,000 pounds of meat were consumed by residents of the island. The military consumed 71%, while the remaining 29% was consumed by non-military residents. Local suppliers were able to provide only about 30% of this total.

Livestock and poultry population:

Chickens	130,437	Turkeys	190
Cattle	4,796	Goats	2,366
Swine	11,588	Rabbits	50
Ducks	1,379	Horses	95

FISH INDUSTRY CAN BE GREAT

Guam's waters are abundant with fish but the local fishing industry is slumping more yearly. In 1952, 559,620 pounds of fish, shellfish and turtles were caught by local fish-weirs. This is a drop of 18% from 1951's production. Over 1,500,000 pounds of frozen fish were imported into the island during 1952, while none of the local fish were exported.

Fishing in Guam is confined almost exclusively to water areas within the reefs and lagoons. Fish are caught by means of traps or weirs, seines, torchlight spears, small eye throw nets, butterfly nets and larger nets which require several men for handling. There is practically no deep sea fishing here.

NO MINERAL DEPOSITS

With the exception of coral limestone, which is used in local construction work, there are no minerals in Guam. Geological surveys of the island have uncovered little evidence of profitable mineral deposits.

COMMERCIAL PORT

Growing in leaps and bounds like the rest of Guam are the Government port facilities. Since its opening in March, 1950, it has more than tripled in volume of business and in warehouse space.

Set up to service ships and small craft and discharge and load commercial cargo, the Port is under the supervision of the Director of Commerce and is self-supporting. The port is important in the economy not only for the revenue gained but through the over half million dollars paid out yearly to stevedores and other port personnel. During peak periods, as many as 1000 men are employed at the port, although the monthly average is nearer 500.

During 1952, fourteen new warehouses of 56,000 square feet were added to the port facilities, bringing the total warehouse space to nearly 90,000 square feet. This year also saw the dock facilities augmented by an additional 300 by 250 feet of space.

One hundred and eighty nine vessels cleared the Port of Guam (excluding military) during 1952. Pacific Far East Lines alone increased their service to the Island from two ships to four a month.

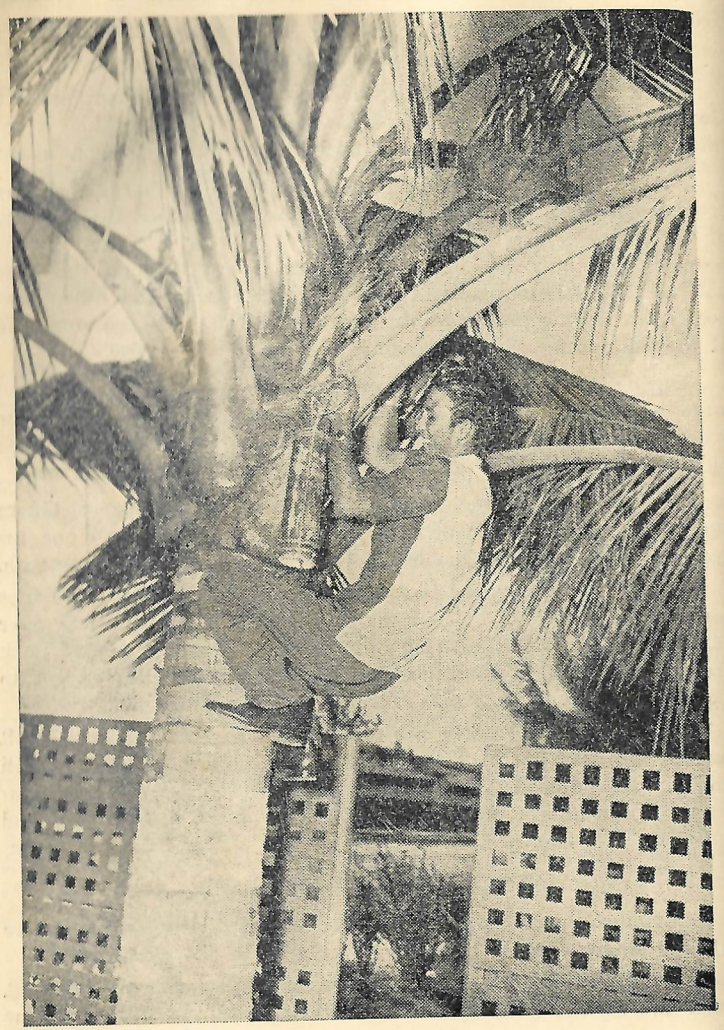
When the port opened in 1950, trade with Guam was 3,500 tons per month. For fiscal 1952, trade in the Port of Guam was over 16,000 tons per month. Although the additional warehouse and dock space has alleviated conditions somewhat, port officials expect to expand facilities even more as funds become available.

The Guam Government has created two harbors for small craft on the northern coast of the island. The harbors, located at Piti and at the capitol of Agana, were clogged with craft destroyed during the war but in recent years the government has dredged and widened the channels and have cleared the debris from the water.

AMERICAN DOLLAR AREA

Currency in use in Guam is the United States dollar. Guam is often referred to as the last dollar area in the Far East.

The Bank of America of California offers general banking, trust and savings facilities to residents and business people on the



The Daily News Tuba tree and its famed Tuba man.

island through its Guam branch. Located in Agana in a temporary quonset type building, the Bank of America expects to start construction on a permanent building in the capital city in 1953.

The Bank of America pays interest on savings accounts at the rate of 1½% per annum. On commercial loans and regular bank real estate loans the interest rate is 6%. Personal loans are 7% while auto loans are 6%.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN GUAM

Guam has a full employment situation. The Government of Guam in itself has upwards of 2,000 positions while private industry and the military employ thousands more. There is a constant shortage of professional, skilled and unskilled workers which necessitates the importation of from twelve to fifteen thousand Filipino aliens.

A major problem in Guam has been inadequate housing facilities. The retaking of Guam by United States Naval and Ground Forces in July of 1944 wrought havoc on the island's buildings. The capital city of Agana was almost entirely leveled by the sea bombardment of the island and the population center shifted to the crowded city of Sinajana.

Temporary frame houses and quonset huts have made up, for the most part, Guam homes since the war years. Now that most essential public buildings have been completed, the Government has initiated plans for housing projects. These plans include a housing project opposite Nimitz Beach which will cover 245 acres. This project already has been opened for bid and excavations may be started before the end of 1953. Other government projects have been planned for Dededo, Tumon and El Patio.

Private enterprise is also moving ahead with housing projects. One group has begun work on a 750-unit project and the actual construction date is expected to be set within the year. Other private contractors have outlined plans for housing projects. The acute housing shortage in Guam is expected to pass within a few years.

The Guam Finance and Development Agency was established by the Guam Legislature with capital of $900,000.00 as an agency to augment credit facilities and to assist new and old businesses.

The agency has the power to insure or guarantee the repayment of any loan made by any public or private lending agency authorized to do business in Guam. It may also make direct loans to assist the development or advancement of agricultural, industrial, commercial, housing and related pursuit when adequate financing is not available on reasonable terms from private lending agencies in Guam.

NAVY CONTROLS UTILITIES

Water, power and telephones in Guam are controlled by the United States Navy. The electrical power is generated and distributed by the Navy under the terms of a joint agreement between the Interior Department and the Navy Department.

Many Guam villages, particularly in the southern part of the island, are still without utilities. The Government of Guam's basic power program is to connect all organized villages within eighteen months. The government intends to construct their own diesel power plant if additional generating capacity is not available from the Navy.

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SPAGHETTI PIZZA VEAL SCALLAPINNI

The SPAGHETTI HOUSE
ASAN, GUAM

Actually the Government has been faced with installing complete utilities throughout the island in less than four years, whereas the use of power came gradually in the average United States city.

Frequent criticisms of the local government have been made by businessmen who find it difficult to get power or telephones immediately. In some cases people have waited three to eight months due to shortages.

The Navy, with a vast communication set-up in Guam, has kept control of the local telephone system. Frequent attempts by the local government to interest private capital in a Guam Telephone Company have failed.

It is somewhat difficult and extremely expensive to have telephone service. Telephone Charges per month (via the U. S. Navy with an additional Guam Government charge):

Installation	Service Charge
Private (varies)	$ 6.25
Business (varies)	$25.00

We're Happy to Serve Your Banking Needs

It is a privilege to serve the banking needs of the people of Guam and to aid in the economic development of this area.

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

AGANA BRANCH AGANA, GUAM

Radio Corporation of America connects Guam with Hawaii, the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the Philippines via phone circuits and cable messages. The international organization opened their offices in Guam in 1951 through the efforts of the former Governor Carlton Skinner.

Charges for telephone service:

Guam to:	Three minute rate on weekdays
Manila	$ 9.00
Hawaii and United States	$12.00
Alaska, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico	$15.00

PRESS IN GUAM

The Guam Daily News and Territorial Sun, housed in a new $250,000.00 plant, are Guam's only commercial newspapers. Published by Joseph Flores, the Daily News has a daily circulation of 11,000, while the Sunday Territorial Sun reaches some 10,000 readers. The Daily News is expanding the present operations to include an afternoon daily which should begin publication in mid-1953. Advertising rates in both are $1.75 per column inch. The Catholic Church also publishes a weekly for parishioners, "Umatuna Si Yuus". The eight-page edition is distributed free to 6,000 readers.

Guam's many military activities print station newspapers. Headquarters of Commander Naval Forces Marianas publishes a daily two-page newspaper with international and military news. Other military activities: NAS Agana, Andersen Air Base, Naval Supply Depot, and Brown Pacific Maxon, publish weekly editions. No advertising is accepted.

United Press, International News Service, Associated Press and Reuters maintain part-time or "string" correspondents in Guam.

There are at present only two radio stations on the island. Andersen Air Force Base has AFRS Andersen with a limited range, while AFRS Guam, located atop ComMar Hill, is the major station.

AFRS Guam, as a military station, does not accept advertising. It has 1,000 watt power and is on the air for 124 hours each

week. Indications are that a commercial station may begin operations in 1953 or 1954.

Guam has sixteen civilian operated motion picture theaters located in the various villages of the island. The three leading theaters are the Johnston Theater in Tamuning, New Agat Theater in Agat, and Capitol Theater in Agana. The Armed Forces operate theaters for servicemen and their dependents on each of the military stations.

The civilian theaters have an annual attendance in the neighborhood of 500,000.

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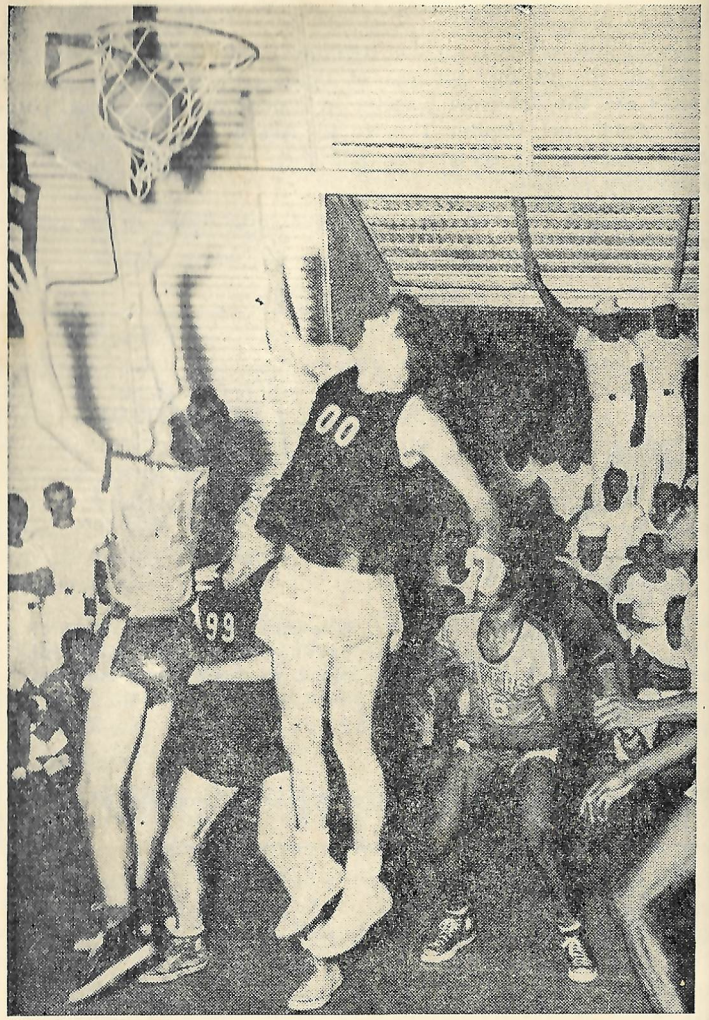
Gifts from around the world...

Guam's largest selection of exotic gifts. A delightful place to browse around and shop for the unusual.

Asan and Marine Drive, East Agana. Micronesia Bldg.



Servicemen battle it out in the All-Island Basketball League each year.

ARMED FORCES

BASTION FOR PEACE

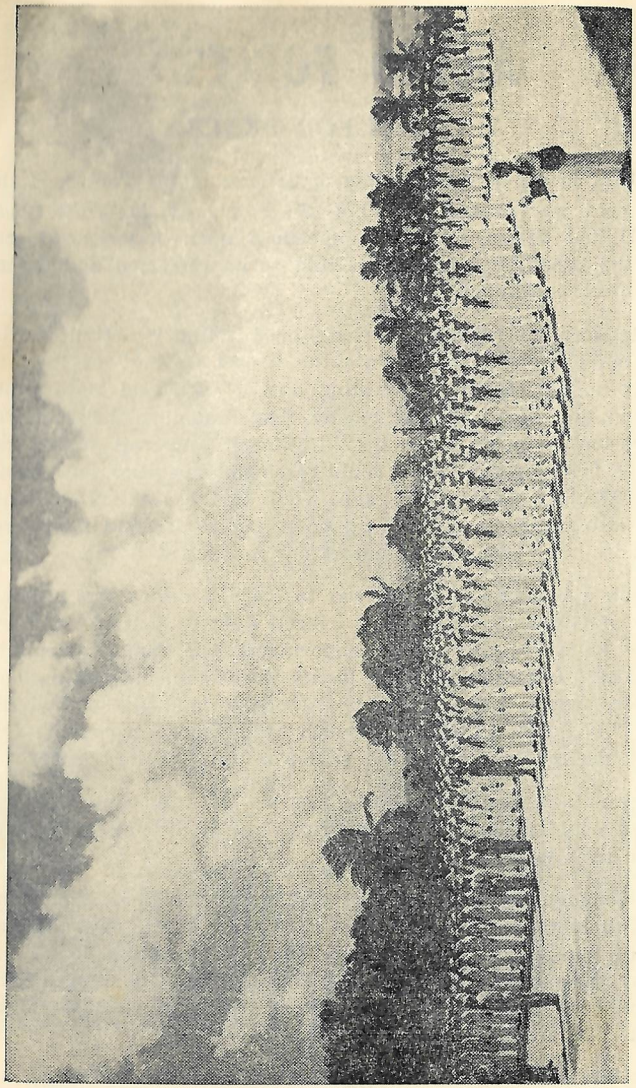
GUAM is America's first line of defense in the Pacific. If the cold war should blow hot, the safety of the West Coast of the United States could be dependent upon American forces holding the island. It could serve both as an offensive and defensive base of operations.

While security regulations cloak most military activities, the postwar buildup of the island into the "Pearl Harbor" of the Far Pacific is no secret. Ships operating out of its Naval Base could strike crippling blows at any enemy fleet traveling the Mid Pacific invasion route to Hawaii or California. Aircraft taking off from huge fields on the island could command the skies throughout Mid and Western Pacific waters as well as the asiatic mainland. It could also serve as a mustering point for armies and fleets and air armadas to launch an all-out offensive against a foe.

It took a bloody and costly war to teach America the full importance of Guam in the nation's overall defense pattern. Military men long have recognized this importance. The famous Hepburn report of 1939 urged Congress to fortify the island, but the nation's lawmakers, fearful of angering the Japanese and perhaps giving them an "incident" which might touch off a war between the two countries, declined to follow the advice of our military experts.

Congress and the nation sadly learned that a course of appeasement could mean in the long run only additional sacrifice of American lives in a prolonged war.

Left impotent, with few troops and no fortifications, the island quickly fell to the Nipponese invaders, earning the unenviable distinction of becoming the only inhabited U. S. territory to be occupied by the enemy during World War II. Had Guam been properly fortified, the course of events from 1941 through 1945 might have been different.



Naval Personnel line up under tropical skies for their weekly inspection at one of the Navy bases.

Following the war, Congress was easily convinced of its earlier blunder and took steps to bring Guam up to the military prominence she enjoys today.

MILITARY AIDED REHABILITATION

Literally everything in Guam today is built around the armed forces, particularly the U. S. Navy, which administered the island for 55 years after the Spanish-American War and until the civil government took over in 1950.

At the close of World War II, Guam was almost completely in ruins. Utilities were destroyed; few buildings were left standing, tiny Apra Harbor was clogged with debris and the economy totally disrupted.

The Navy immediately began rehabilitation of the island. Temporary housing was constructed for the Guamanians; cities were laid out; public buildings were erected and miles of modern highways built. The 10-year program of the civil government has continued this rehabilitation.

Principal target on the U. S. Navy's program to build Guam into a top military base was Apra Harbor. In 1944, when U.S. forces recaptured the island, Navy officers doubted if a dozen ships could tie up in the harbor. By summer of 1945, as many as 231 ships were anchored in the harbor. This was accomplished by a unit of men who blasted the heavy coral, removed reefs, cleared sunken ships and other obstructions and just generally made space for ships where there never was any before.

Guam now possesses one of the finest harbors in the Pacific at an estimated cost of more than $10,000,000. Apra Harbor now has one of the longest man-made breakwaters in history.

NAVY BOSS IN GUAM

Rear Adm. Ernest W. Litch, USN, is Commander, Naval Forces Marianas, the top military officer in this part of the Western Pacific. Under his command are thousands of men and dozens of military installations in Guam and other islands in the Western Pacific.

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Flowers and Candy Orders United States

Main Office— Benruth Building Agana, Guam

Branch Office— Andersen Air Force Base, Guam

Agency— Navy Exchange, Camp Bright

The Admiral's offices are situated on ComMar Hill, one of the most beautiful spots in the island. Key administrative offices of the Navy, and the Admiral's staff are also based here.

NAVAL BASES IN GUAM

The largest Naval activity on the island is the Naval Base, with a large complement of men whose duties range from yeoman to shipfitter. Under the command of Capt. C. A. Chappel, USN, the Base covers almost an entire tip of the island.

An activity which works closely with the Naval Base is the Ship Repair Facility. Here is a complete base with electrical, refrigeration, air conditioning and many other types of shops ready to serve Naval installations ashore and afloat. The Repair Base is under the command of Capt. C. J. Palmer.

One of the largest activities on the island, by virtue of the acreage it covers, is the Naval Magazine. Spread over 5,600 acres of land, the Magazine's primary mission is to maintain a basic supply of ammunition and explosives. The Magazine is under the command of CDR. G. O. Hobbs, USN.

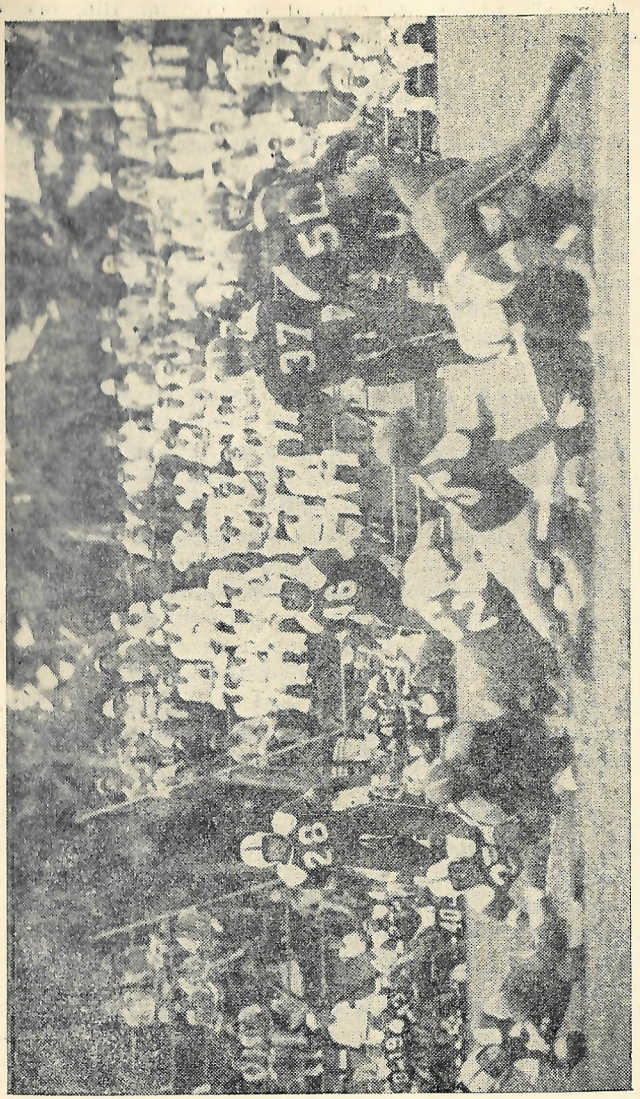
Naval Supply Depot, commanded by Capt. T. C. Herlihy, USN, is the answer to all Navy supply problems in this area. The Supply Depot, along with supplying military clothing and equipment needs, also runs ship services and commissaries for luxury items and foodstuffs. The military and dependents are the only ones allowed to shop at the commissaries and exchanges.

Naval Air Station, Agana, is the only remaining active Navy air base on the island. Under the command of Capt. S. Gazze, the massive base is also the terminal for commercial airlines entering Guam.

Other Naval installations in Guam include: a Seabee detachment under the command of Lt. Cdr. J. F. Dowd: the U. S. Naval Hospital, under the command of Capt. T. F. Weinert, Marine Barracks, commanded by Col. J. D. Blanchard, and Naval Communication Station, commanded by Capt. M. Hamm.

NAVY AFLOAT

The only "sea-going" activity of the Navy based at Guam at present, is Service Division 51, a unit of Commander Service For-



King Football, the island's greatest spectator sport, draws thousands to every game in the Guam Sweat Bowl League.

ces Pacific Fleet. These ships are the workhorse of the Navy in Guam, making supply runs, special assignments and trips through the Trust Territory islands.

AIR FORCE

At the extreme northern tip of Guam, the United States Air Force maintains mammoth Andersen Air Force Base as its key installation in the Western Pacific.

As "North Field", the Guam Air Force Base played an important role in the submission of Japanese forces during World War II. From its many landing strips, B-29s pulverized Japanese shipping and land emplacements. And just a few miles from Guam, at Saipan Air Base, a B-29 took off with the atomic bomb which ended World War II.

North Field became known as Andersen Air Force Base in April of 1950. It was renamed in honor of Brig. Gen. Roy Andersen who died in a plane crash somewhere between Guam and Hawaii.

PEACE TIME ROLE

The once mighty war base is now fulfilling a peacetime mission, with emphasis on training programs and support of other military installations in the Far Pacific. One of the most important functions of the Air Force in Guam today is the operation of a weather squadron, the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, famed "typhoon trackers" of the Pacific. Planes of this group constantly scout the skies during the turbulent typhoon season, penetrating deep within the storms to relay vital information to nearby inhabited islands and to ships at sea. Another function of the Air Force in Guam is air-sea rescue. Working with United States Navy Surface craft, Air Force planes have been responsible for many rescues from ill-fated planes and ships in the Western Pacific.

Commanding General of the Air Force in Guam is Brig. Gen. Robert Wimsatt,* with offices at Andersen Air Force Base. Although many Air Force installations are still inactive, including Harmon Air Base, the General's command in Guam is a vast one.

*** Gen. Wimsatt was relieved of his command on June 13, 1953 and has returned to the mainland for retirement. He was succeeded by Colonel Edwin G. Simenson.**

DUTY IN GUAM

Most GI's stationed on the island in former years when recreational activities and nightlife were nil, referred to Guam as "The Rock". While Guam still cannot measure up to stateside duty for the homesick serviceman, the years have improved his lot and made it "better duty". Many philosophically shrug off the somewhat limited off-duty recreational facilities and the lack of feminine companionship with an "it's a great place to save money" outlook. The serviceman's chances of acquiring a nest-egg are increased by the extra overseas pay he receives for serving, uniquely, in U. S. territory.

Tour of duty for Navy enlisted men and officers is 18 months. For married personnel the island is usually a paradise and many request extensions of duty. Homes for married servicemen range from quonset to ranch types and modern concrete houses but there is generally a long waiting period before families arrive in Guam due to a military housing shortage.

To help break the boredom for the serviceman bachelor, the island has an Armed Forces Radio Station, two civilian newspapers and numerous command papers, churches, libraries, clubs, theaters, bowling alleys, inter-command and intra-mural sports activities, hobby shops, USO shows and a golf course.

Each military station has at least one club for enlisted men, chief petty officers and officers. Dances and parties are held at these clubs frequently. However, there is a constant shortage of female companions.

There are no WAVES in Guam although there have been frequent surveys made by the Navy Department to see if it would be feasible to place them here. There are about 35 nurses stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital.

"Chow" and living conditions, two all-important factors to the military man, are rated as excellent. At Naval Base are some of the most modern barracks in the Navy while other activities here are presently constructing new quarters for their men.

Air Mail service to the mainland and Asia is considered excellent. Package and regular mail is carried by ship and takes about 17 days for delivery.

EDUCATION

The U. S. Armed Forces Institute, famous USAFI, maintains complete facilities in Guam enabling the serviceman to continue his education while stationed here.

Hundreds of subjects are available through correspondence courses or at schools maintained by the institute. Attending USAFI is one of the most popular occupations of the off-duty serviceman in Guam.

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Agana, Guam, M.I.

A lovely Queen is crowned during Inarajan's annual Coconut Festival.

Health and Education

Guam is relatively disease free. The island's only major disease is tuberculosis, however, vast strides have been made in recent years to bring this killer under control. Tropical diseases, (malaria, cholera, yellow fever) and common diseases found in the U. S., (chicken pox, scarlet fever, whooping cough) are unknown.

The island has two hospitals: Guam Memorial Hospital for civilians and the U. S. Naval Hospital for military personnel and their dependents. Each village has a government public health clinic and all military activities have dispensaries for minor medical treatment.

The birth rate in 1952 was 61.85 per 1,000, one of the highest in the Pacific. The death rate showed a slight increase, from 6.66 per 1,000 in 1951 to 6.95 per 1,000 in 1952.

The Department of Medical Services, an organization of the Government of Guam, is responsible for the health of the island. The department is directed by Dr. Kolbien K. Waering.

There are three divisions in the department: Guam Memorial Hospital, Bureau of Administration, and Public Health Bureau, each under the immediate supervision of a chief.

The Chief of Staff of Guam Memorial Hospital is responsible for the medical care of patients. He is assisted by a staff of 12 doctors and 80 nurses.

The hospital has 112 general beds, 20 bassinets and 173 beds for tubercular patients. It has complete laboratory and pharmaceutical facilities. During the past year, the heavily trafficked out-patient department at the hospital, which averages 99.5 patients per day, has been expanded.

NEW GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Excavations have begun at the site of the new modern Guam Memorial Hospital which is expected to replace some of the present temporary structures by 1955. The estimated cost for the entire project will be $6,500,000, and will be one of the most modern

School children relax during classes at one of the island's School playgrounds.

in the Pacific. It will include a School of Nursing, separate buildings for tubercular patients, the first elevator on the island, a two-story public health unit and many other facilities. It will be located overlooking the Pacific on the Northern Coast of the island.

The Public Health bureau is concerned, primarily with preventive medicine. It's program includes the operation of 15 village clinics, a mobile tuberculosis unit and a central dental clinic. It also conducts sanitation and hygienic campaigns throughout the island.

The dental program is conducted by three dentists at the clinic on the hospital compound.

Each of the 15 village public health units conducts well-baby and pre-natal clinics bi-weekly. Maternal health and infant care constituted a major health problem until the past few years, when a program was activated to educate expectant mothers.

The island's only major disease, accounting for 10.2 per cent of all deaths in 1952, is tuberculosis. Medical authorities in recent years have been able to get the disease within "range" and expect to have it stamped out within 10 years.

At Guam Memorial Hospital, a special 173-bed tuberculosis division under the chief of TB Services, Dr. Zoltan Viragh, was established in 1951.

In co-operation with the Public Health Bureau and the TB Services, a mass chest X-ray survey was launched in 1952 with a mobile unit. To date, a third of the population has been X-rayed in the program, which, according to the specialists, will go far in helping to rid the island of TB.

There are no private hospitals in Guam. Three medical doctors and three dentists have established private practices. There also are 23 licensed mid-wives who assist in childbirth.

In former years, most of the island's births were in the homes, with mid-wives in attendance. Medical authorities have discouraged this practice and in recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of births at the hospital.

At present, the mid-wives, who are under the supervision of a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology at the hospital, work in cooperation with the Public Health Bureau and its 25 nurses who visit outlying homes.

The Growth of Education

First English-Speaking School Established

Guam's first English-speaking school was established by Lt. W. E. Safford, Aide to Governor Richard Leary in 1899. The short-lived school had an enrollment of fifty students attending classes three evenings a week.

The next attempt to set up an English-speaking school was the Protestant Mission and School which began in 1900 under the direction of Miss Rosa Custino and remained in operation only until 1909.

Although the Roman Catholic Church had Spanish-speaking schools in some of the small towns, it was not until 1904 during the administration of Governor G.L. Dyer that Guam's public schools were opened in Agana and Asan and in 1905 in Piti and Sumay. There were schools in other villages on the island but they were still being taught in Spanish.

During Governor Dyer's administration the school system in Guam got its greatest boost. A law for compulsory education went into effect; more schools were constructed and English-speaking teachers employed.

Although there had been various private evening schools, it was not until 1909 that Governor E. J. Forn realized the need for an adult evening school. The school in Agana was under the supervision of U. S. Marine, William G. Johnston with classes held every week-day evening. It continued in operation until 1920 and was the medium of education for many of today's leading citizens.

In 1916, the Guam Normal School for teacher instruction was established with attendance for local teachers compulsory for the first few years. This school remained in operation until 1921 as a school for teachers only but in later years became a high school. In 1925 the name was changed to Guam Evening High School and remained so until the Japanese occupation in 1941.

There were many private schools on the island during the succeeding years but none of them lasted very long. Nor was the public school system completely satisfactory at this time, even though the elementary schools were progressing well. The scholastic requirements of the Seaton Schroeder Junior High School, organized in 1929—30, were so high that many students were barred.

The first day-high school was established in 1936 as the George Washington Senior High School with Mrs. Agueda Johnston as principal. The Seaton Schroeder Junior High was incorporated into the Senior High School in 1936 with its scholastic requirements lowered to a more reasonable standard. The George Washington Schools functioned until the Japanese invasion when they were closed and many valuable records destroyed. After the war, temporary quarters were erected for the school in Sinajana and later in Mongmong, which is the present site of the school.

Education Today

One of the most pressing problems in Guam today is the education of its children. The indigenous population of the island, growing at phenomenal rate, is made up mostly of youths under 21. An amazing percentage, 46.4, are under fifteen years of age, while the average Chamorro age is only sixteen. Average age of the over-all population, which includes military and dependents, was between twenty and twenty-four, according to the 1950 census.

Therefore, education is one of the major problems facing the civilian administration. Numerous obstacles make this an even more serious problem. Shortage of teachers, school buildings and equipment are the main blocks to the island's educational system.

The educational program in Guam is very expensive. To alleviate the teacher shortage, instructors are brought from the U.S. at high wages. Another expense is repairs to school buildings. Most of the buildings are temporary structures, long over-used, which are in need of constant attention. However, the government has taken steps to overcome both these expenses. The Territorial College was established with the primary mission of training teachers; this program should produce results within a year or two. The government's re-building program has given high priority to schools with three permanent-type elementary buildings to be put into operation by the next school-year.

Guam's public school system is supervised by the Government's Department of Education under Director John S. Haitema and is made up of twenty-one elementary schools and one public high school. There are 8,159 students in the elementary grades while the George Washington High School student body is 1,604. As an example of the critical teacher problem, at the beginning of the 1952 term, over one thousand students were attending school part-time due to lack of teachers.

The Catholic Church and Seventh Day Adventists also maintain schools in Guam. There are six Catholic schools with an enrollment of 1,293 in elementary, 324 in secondary, and the Father Dueñas Junior College with six students. At the three Adventists schools, 44 students are enrolled.

The Territorial College of Guam was established on June 30, 1952. Its primary objective was to alleviate the critical teacher shortage in Guam and a further objective to serve the higher educational needs of all peoples of the Western Pacific. The College, which is located at George Washington High School, was brought about through the combined efforts of former Director of Education, Jose Palomo, and former Governor Carlton Skinner. Through the efforts of Dr. Palomo an agreement was reached with the Ohio State University to sponsor the College and provide its faculty for the first five-year period.

Dean of the Territorial College is Dr. Leonard R. Andrews. The school has an average enrollment of about 200 students per quarter.

Vocational School

The post-war years and the rapid rehabilitation of the island created tremendous economical, social, and industrial expansion. The industrial expansion, however, ran into pitfalls with the shortage of trained labor. To meet this problem, thousands of men were imported from the United States and the Philippines and the Department of Education established vocational education for students and adults.

Under the Supervision of Director Robert D. Meran, the School offers day instruction to high school students in carpentry, machine-shop work, automotive repair, and is expanding yearly. An electrical shop and printing shop are two projects planned for the school year 53-54.

Evening classes are offered to adults in typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, accounting, auto electricity, appliance repair, radio repair, cabinet making, carpentry, blueprint reading, drafting and other subjects. The evening school has grown from a student body of less than 80 to a group of over 300 adults who attend its classes each evening.

The Vocational School, a division of the Education Department has also initiated a program of training residents in outlying villages in the trades. Beginning in mid-1953, a portable shop will tour many of Guam's outlying villages offering trade courses.

Library

The Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library, located in Agana, has a reader circulation of almost 9,000 volumes which is available to its 930 registered members.

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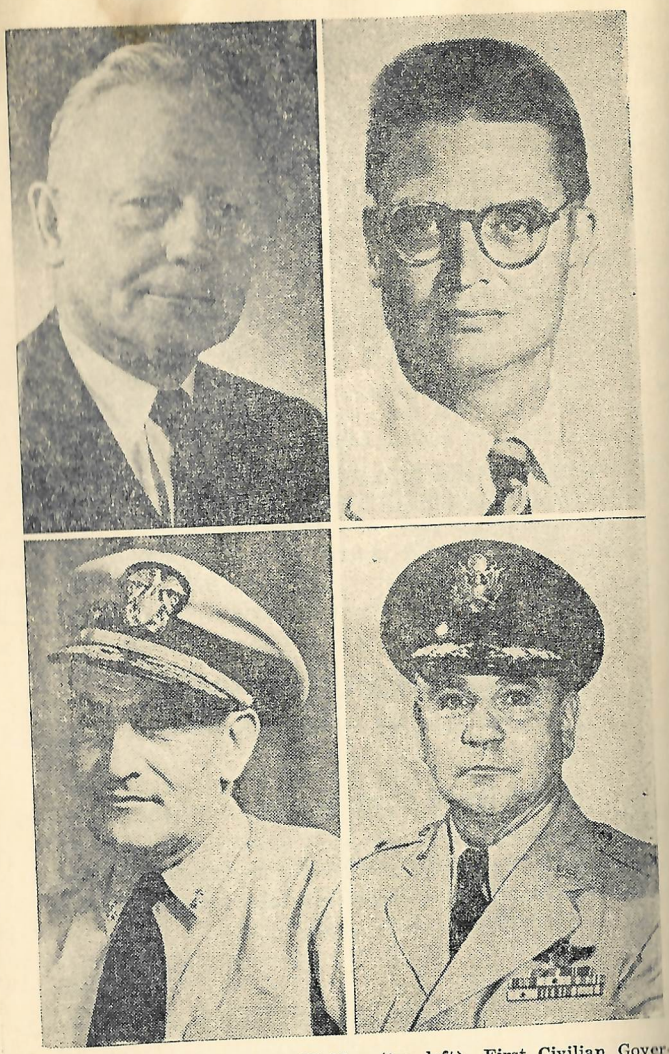


Governor of Guam Ford Q. Elvidge (top left), First Civilian Governor of Guam Carlton Skinner (top right), Rear Admiral E. W. Litch, Commander Naval Forces Marianas (bottom left) and Brig. Gen. Robert W. C. Wimsatt, Commanding General, Andersen Air Base, (bottom right).

Government in Guam

INFANT OF THE U.S.A.

Guam is the infant of the American family of self-governing states and territories. As such, its growing pains and problems are closely watched by Washington and the world.

Civil Government took over the reins of Guam on August 1, 1951, when, after 230 years of Spanish rule and 55 years of U. S. Navy rule, the island was made an unincorporated territory of the United States by the U. S. Congress.

The complexities of governing in Guam are tremendous. The fledgling civil government is attempting to do in a few short years what has taken 50 or 100 years to achieve in the United States.

Guam was nearly devastated by the furies of World War II. Its economy was shattered, utilities were almost non-existent, housing needs were critical and its people were faced with overcoming the horrors of enemy occupation.

The United States Navy began the rehabilitation of the island with utility and housing programs but turned these over to the civil government in 1951.

A master blueprint for the uplifting of Guam, called the TEN-YEAR PLAN was presented to the Guam Congress in June of 1951 by first Guam Governor Carlton Skinner.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive authority is vested in a civilian governor who is appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years.

The governor maintains general supervision and control of all executive agencies and instrumentalities of the Government of Guam. He also coordinates and has general cognizance over all activities of a civil nature of the departments, bureaus and offices of the United States in Guam. He has other powers customarily reserved in the executive head of a government, such as granting

pardons, paroles and reprieves; commissioning all officers he may be authorized to appoint, and vetoing legislation passed by the Guam Legislature.

The governor appoints all heads of the executive departments within the territorial government and the justices of the island and police courts with the advice and consent of the island legislature.

The secretary of Guam, also appointed by the President for a four-year term, has all the powers of the Governor in the case of vacancy in the office of Governor or the Governor's disability or absence.

GUAM LEGISLATURE

The Guam Legislature consists of a single house of 21 members elected at large on the island. In the first election held under the Organic Act in November, 1950, the 21 members were elected for two-year terms. However, the First Guam Legislature passed a law providing that ten members shall be elected for terms of four years each and eleven for terms of two years each to provide staggered terms.

To qualify for a seat in the Legislature, a person must be a citizen of the United States, twenty-five years of age and a resident of the island for at least five years immediately preceeding the seating of the Legislature.

Under the Organic Act, the Legislature convenes annually for a period, or periods, not to exceed sixty calendar days. The First Guam Legislature, amendment of rules, voted to divide the annual sessions into two periods of thirty consecutive days: from January 12th to February 10th and from June 8th to July 8th. The Governor has the power under the Organic Act to call a special session of the Legislature for a period not to exceed fourteen calendar days.

The Legislature has power to pass legislation on all local matters so long as they do not conflict with the Organic Act. The executive checks on the island's elected representatives, however, are more stringent than any other state or territory.

A bill passed by the Legislature must be submitted to the Governor. If he approves it, he signs it. If not, he returns it to the Legislature within ten days (Sunday excepted) with his objections. If he does not return it within the ten days, the bill automatically becomes law unless the Legislature by adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall be law if signed by the Governor within thirty days after he receives it. Failure of the Governor to sign the bill after the Legislature adjourns will result in "pocket veto."

When a bill is returned to the Legislature disapproved, the law-makers, by a two-thirds vote, can over-ride it. The bill then is returned to the Governor. If he still refuses to sign it into law, he must, within ten days, transmit it to the President of the United States. If the President approves the bill, he signs it. If not, he returns it to the Governor so stating and it shall not become law. If the President neither approves nor disapproves of the bill within ninety days, it shall become law.

A further check on island legislation is empowered in the Congress of the United States, which can veto a bill after it has been signed into law by either the Governor or the President.

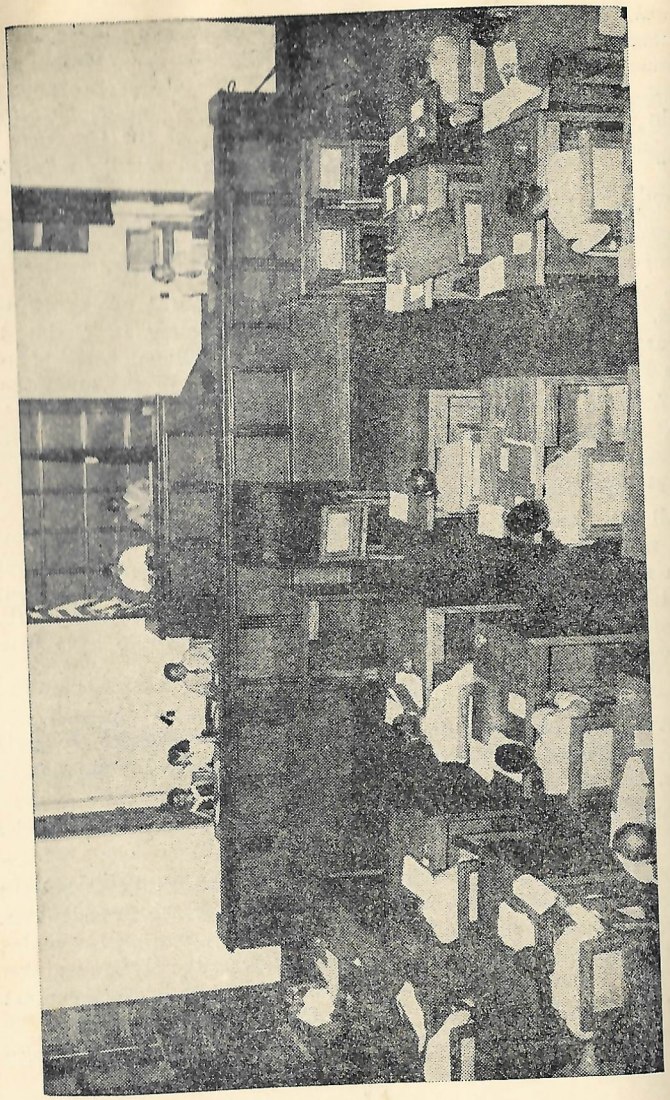
All laws enacted by the Legislature are reported by the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior and by him to the Congress, which reserves the power and authority to annul the same. If any such law is not annulled by the Congress within one year of the date of its receipt by that body, it shall be deemed to have been approved.

JUDICIAL

The courts of justice in Guam consist of the District (federal) Court, the Island Court, the Police Court and the Commissioners Courts.

There is no trial by jury. Each case is heard by a single jurist within his jurisdiction.

The District Court, which is attached to the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco, consists of one judge appointed by the President. In addition to duties normally assigned to federal judges on the mainland, the district judge here, under the Organic Act, must also hear cases in civil matters involving $2,000 or more and criminal cases involving felonies. The District Court of Guam also acts as the local Supreme Court. The present Judge is Paul D. Shriver.



Island Representatives during a session of the Guam Congress.

The Island Court consists of a chief judge and such additional judges (presently two) as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Court. The judges are appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Legislature, for terms of four years each, unless removed for just cause.

The Island Court has jurisdiction over all criminal cases not amounting to felonies, divorce proceedings and annulments, civil suits not in excess of $2,000; probate of wills and other civil matters. It also has appellate jurisdiction in all cases tried in the Police Court in which fines of more than $25, or jail terms are imposed.

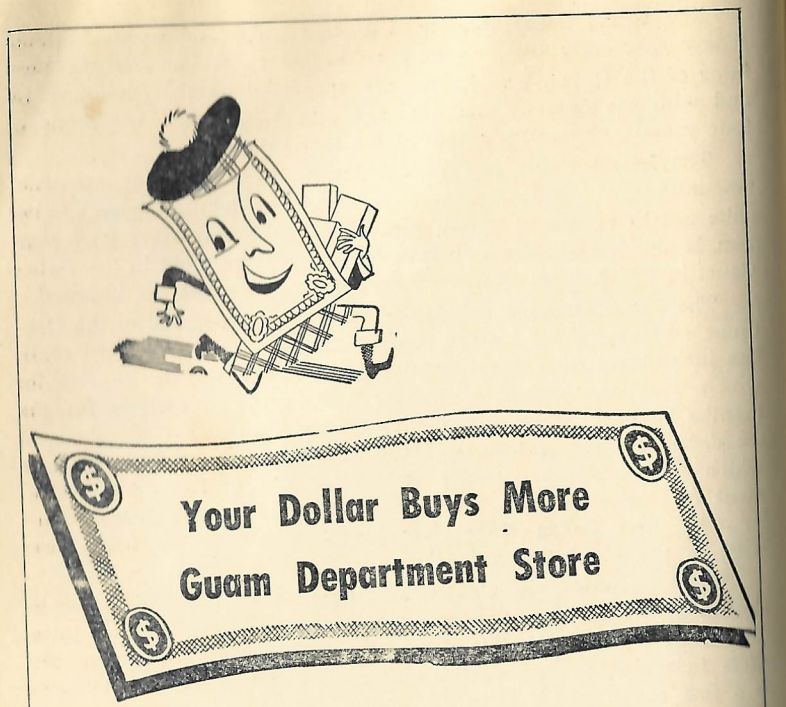
The Police Court, consisting of one judge appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature for a term of four years, has jurisdiction over cases involving misdemeanors, the penalty for which does not exceed a fine of $100, or imprisonment for six months or both. Upon the motion of the Attorney General or of the defendant, any criminal case brought into the Police Court in which the maximum penalty exceeds a fine of $50, or imprisonment for three months, must be transferred to the Island Court for trial. The Police Court has appellate jurisdiction over cases tried in the Commissioners Courts.

The Commissioners Courts are presided over by the commissioners of the several districts of Guam. They have original jurisdiction over petty offenses committed within their respective districts in which the maximum punishment which can be imposed is a fine of not more than $5.

VILLAGE COMMISSIONERS

Each community in Guam has a village commissioner, elected by the people of that municipality, who serves as their "mayor".

In addition to his above described duties as judge, the commissioner also assists the police officers in his area in maintaining peace and order. He also cooperates with the police, health department and other governmental agencies in promoting the general welfare of his community, including health, education, economic and social welfare of his people. He maintains a census of all residents, sees that sanitary and health standards of all residents meet the requirements of the medical authorities, makes monthly reports to the Chief Commissioner of the island covering the con-



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ditions in the area which he represents and offers recommendations for their betterment.

The commissioner serves as a one-man public works department in his village, supervising refuse collection, road repairs within the municipalities and minor repairs to water lines and government buildings.

Each week the commissioner calls together the men of his village, much in the same order as the old town meetings in early New England, to discuss the problems of the village. He then reports at monthly meetings of all village commissioners with the Chief Commissioner in the capital at Agana.

The commissioner, who is elected every two years, is paid an annual salary ranging to slightly more than $4,000.

Chief commissioner of Guam is Vicente Zafra, with offices in the Government of Guam administration building in Agana. Village commissioners, elected to four-year terms on November 4, 1952, are:

VILLAGE	COMMISSIONER
Agana	Juan D. Perez
Agat	Antonio P. Carbullido
Asan	Santiago A. Limtiaco
Barrigada	Jesus C. Camacho
Dededo	Vicente S.A. Benavente
Inarajan	Joaquin S.N. Diego
Piti	Gaily R. Kaminga
Sinajana	Manuel G. Sablan
Talofofo	Jose P. Cruz
Tamuning	Jose P. Castro
Umatac	J. S. Quinata
Yigo	Manuel A. Calvo
Yona	Jose B. Sudo

While not classified as municipalities, the villages of Santa Rita, Tamuning-Tumon and Mongmong-Toto each have commissioners due to their large populations. The commissioners for these villages, respectively, are:

Santa Rita —	Joaquin D. Perez
Tamuning-Tumon —	Jose P. Castro
Mongmong-Toto —	Jesus M. Camacho

In addition, the assistant commissioners are:

Chalan Pago and Ordot	Francisco L.G. Valenzuela
Sinajana	Luis C. Baza
Barrigada	Jose F. Mendiola

PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT

In an effort to promote the fullest participation by Guamanians in their infant government, the Organic Act provides that qualified persons of Guamanian ancestry be given preference in appointments to government jobs and promotions. During the first two years of civilian administration, Guamanians have been selected for more than half of the department heads in the island government.

Guamanians also hold such important federal positions as postmaster, director of selective service and United States Marshall.

Of the total 1,740 regular island government employees, there now are only 187 who were recruited from off the island because the necessary skills were not locally available. Those brought in are now being replaced as soon as their contracts expire and local help can qualify for the jobs.

NO TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

There is no two-party system on the island, such as is traditional in the mainland United States, Alaska and Hawaii.

The only organized political body is the Popular Party. Of the 21 members of the Legislature elected last November, 19 are party members.

Opposing the organized candidates for the legislature and the 16 village commissioners and four assistant commissioners are candidates who labeled themselves Independents. The Independents are not an organized party, but they do, however, band together to be of mutual assistance in campaigning against the party candidates.

Several attempts have been made to organize two parties—the Republicans and Democrats — but thus far they have failed.

With the lack of organized politics, there are no primary elections or party conventions. Candidates for both the Legislature and village posts file their declarations of candidacy with the Election

Commissioner, who is the Chief Commissioner of the island, and also their requests for space on the ballots.

Their declarations must be accompanied by a list of twenty (for commissioner) and fifty (for congress) qualified voters as a petition of support.

Candidates for the 41 elective offices on the island must be residents of the island for at least five years prior to the date of seating in the office he seeks.

In the general elections, in November of even years, the 21 top candidates in the field are win seats in the unicameral legislature. The top candidate in each of the village elections is the victor. The legislators are elected at large in the island.

To register and be eligible to vote, a person must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age and a resident of the island for at least one year.

TEN-YEAR PLAN

(Government of Guam ten-year program submitted to the Guam Legislature by Governor Carlton Skinner on June 11, 1951).

1. HOSPITAL, INTERMEDIATE — The present Guam Memorial Hospital is without adequate galley, laundry, pharmacy, or many other units essential in the operation of any hospital. The Naval Hospital is now supplying these services on a temporary basis at very substantial annual cost to the Government of Guam. A sum of $50,000 will be required in order to adapt available buildings and provide essential equipment to meet these demands until such time as our permanent hospital can begin to function.

2. HOSPITAL, PERMANENT — The functions of the hospital and the very critical need for this project are too well known to require a comprehensive description at this time. The sum of $400,000 included in the 1952 proposal will complete the estimated site purchase, required clearance and grading, and installation of roads and utilities in preparation for the initial construction.

The $4,000,000 distributed through subsequent years is somewhat greater than the present estimates of the Government and architect. As previously stated, these subsequent proposals are flexible, and it is desirable in this program to have a sum suffi-

Holy Name rally in Agana with the Guam Congress Building in the background.

cient to meet any contingencies to be certain that this project will be completed.

3. SCHOOL, AGANA — In order to consolidate the Agana and Adelup Schools, and to initiate a permanent school program with adequate accommodations and a minimum of maintenance, a permanent, two-story, concrete school is proposed for Adelup Point. The student population estimated by the Department of Education requires a minimum of twenty-eight classrooms, with customary adjunct facilities.

The $400,000 proposed for fiscal 1952 provides for: (1) construction of the first increment consisting of sixteen classrooms, (2) grading and utility development, and (3) completing the site purchase.

4. HIGH SCHOOL — Although in every respect the present quarters of the George Washington High School are far superior to their predecessors, they nevertheless incorporate many inadequacies which warrant the construction of a permanent institution as soon as possible — notably, the excessive maintenance costs, difficult supervision problems, and the fact that the quonsets now housing the school are temporary buildings unsuited to classroom use. It is felt that at best the existing buildings can satisfactorily be maintained for another six years.

Therefore, a permanent, two-story concrete building, based on a total anticipated enrollment of 1,500 students is included in this program. The building will be so planned that, should occasion arise, additional class units can be added. The building will include an auditorium with seating capacity of 2,000; an administration wing which will house the offices of the Department of Education, and all library, science, domestic, and annual arts facilities recommended for accredited high schools generally.

5. SCHOOLS, OTHER — With funds now available, progress is being made on permanent-type construction of schools in Asan, Piti, and an Agat extension.

Crowded quonset huts constitute the bulk of facilities housing the elementary schools of the territory; in a number of cases with deplorably inadequate recreation areas and utilities.

A total of 120 classroom units of permanent, reinforced con-

crete construction, with adjunct facilities, are proposed to replace a like number of quonset units in those areas where the construction will best relieve the overcrowded condition and maintenance problems. On the basis of 30 pupils to the room, this will accommodate an enrollment of 3,600 students. It is to be hoped that a continuation of this permanent construction program after the ten-year period will permit the replacement of the existing frame buildings of the Sinajana, Dededo and Yigo type.

6. COMMUNITY BUILDINGS — Dispensaries and Police Stations in the village are now housed in rapidly deteriorating quonset huts. In most municipalities the commissioners must provide their own office space, as no government buildings are available. Also, for lack of suitable shelter, much needed fire fighting equipment cannot be placed within the villages.

A standard plan is therefore proposed for construction of one permanent concrete building in each community each year except one to provide for these essentials for the protection of public health, safety, and property.

7. DRAINAGE, TAMUNING — One of the principal commercial centers, and consequently one of the principal sources of revenue for the Government of Guam lies along Marine Drive in Tamuning. In view of its importance to the island economy, this area needs early relief for its acute problem of flash flooding. Without a solution to this problem Tamuning will suffer a health and property damage risk. It is essential to deepen and extend the drainage ditch areas to permit natural drainage into the bay.

8. DRAINAGE, AGANA — This proposed project entails the widening, deepening, and lining with concrete of Agana River from its mouth as far inland as this allotment permits. The drainage of the area will permit considerable development along those banks of the river which are now swampy during its rainy season.

9. DRAINAGE, PITI — The explanation for the Tamuning drainage project applies equally here. The size of the area affected is smaller here and the distance to its outlet is shorter. Thus the amount of the proposed appropriation is less.

10. HIGHWAYS AND PAVEMENTS — Extensions of highways and pavements to several villages are vital within the coming

year in order to provide homesites for families scheduled for displacement from condemned military areas. The Government has sold many lots (and houses have been built) in villages where insufficient funds have deterred the extension of necessary streets.

The connection of Route 1 from Agat to Umatac is urgently needed to permit residents from the Umatac-Merizo area a practical access to other parts of the island. Funds additional to the $37,000 included in the 1950 appropriations are needed.

The growth of other areas in population has created traffic problems which can be solved only by locating additional streets.

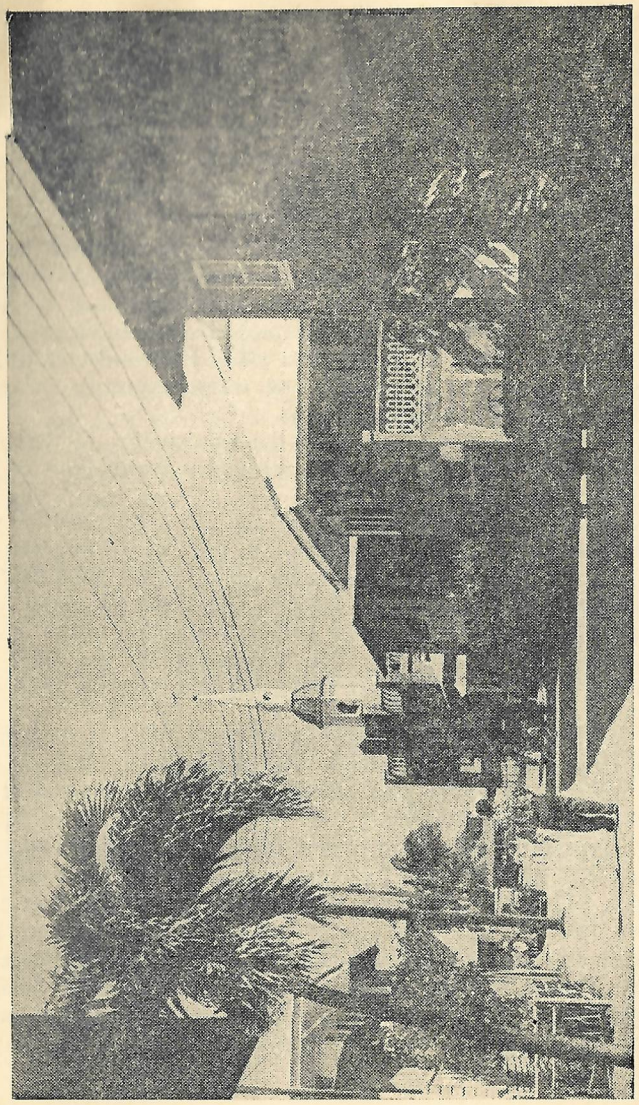
Although not satisfying all the serious road needs of the territory, the estimates included in this project will substantially alleviate these conditions. Generally this work will consist of laying a sound base with cascajo surface, and where necessary, culverts and bridges.

11. WATER — The item covers the continuation of the present program of extending adequate permanent water lines to civilian communities.

12. POWER — The completion of the current secondary power distribution program to service all civilian communities is proposed here. This includes the extension of power lines to Talofofo, Inarajan, Merizo, Umatac, Dededo, and Yigo. While the firm availability of power for the entire civilian population of the island is still under negotiation, the vital importance of electricity to health, sanitation, and comfort requires that this program be insisted upon.

13. SEWERS — In the interest of public health, sanitation sewers are needed in all urban areas. The proposed expenditures for sewers under the ten-year plan will serve to continue these systems into areas presently unserved.

14. AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS — The stabilizing influence to be derived from a sound agricultural program warrants the replacement of the concrete Agricultural Building which was destroyed during the war with equally permanent and adequate accommodations. This building with an estimated cost of $50,000 will comprise offices for administration, library, experimental laboratory, and meeting room. It is planned for erection on the Farm Area.



Street scene in the peaceful village of Inarajan on the southern coast.

15. COMMERCIAL PORT WAREHOUSES — Substantial increases in the volume of business handled through the Commercial Port have created a critical shortage in storage space available there. The present port facilities were designated to handle an average import load of 3,500 tons a month. Present moving cargoes average 10,000 tons a month. Importers are suffering inconvenience and loss due to the lack of adequate covered warehouse space.

16. PARKS AND MONUMENTS — In order to provide recreational facilities necessary to provide leisure time activities for the public, encourage tourists, maintain morale, combat juvenile delinquency, provide suitable drill grounds for the militia, preserve the historic points of interest and provide beautiful landmarks which we may enjoy with pride, this Parks and Monuments program is proposed.

This item will include the erection of permanent bleachers for baseball and public events, as well as a central area for large civic gatherings, drills and pageants, and for the preservation of objects of local interest including the Spanish Bridge, Plaza de España, Azotea, Magellan Monument, Latte Stones, and the natural caves at Talofofo and Inarajan.

17. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING — The present administration building, with its auxiliary quonsets is functionally unsuitable, inadequate, and inefficient as a headquarters for the territorial government. At the time of the Agana rehabilitation purchase, the size of the Plaza was enlarged in order to provide a site for a permanent building to fill these requisites.

18. HOUSING AND HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS — The recognized need for providing adequate quarters for the technical personnel recruited from off the Island, and the high maintenance costs required to keep existing quonset houses habitable, necessitates the inclusion of this item.

For a substantial period of years, it will be necessary to employ technical personnel in certain fields from off the Island. While the total number will decrease as residents of Guam complete their training both in the government here and in academic institutions in Hawaii and on the Mainland, the demand in such fields as me-

dicine, law, engineering, and accounting will continue and may well grow. The present housing shortage on Guam will continue for some time and, certainly, will not end while the threat of World War III hangs over the Pacific area. To attract and retain competent personnel, we must provide adequate and attractive housing. The present quonset housing is neither. Its maintenance cost is high.

This program contemplates a modest yearly investment which will be returned many times in effective government services. The first work to be done with this money would be the completion of the three permanent houses begun by Naval Government just prior to the invasion of 1941.

This item also provides for a permanent Government House. The present Government House is a temporary arrangement which will have to terminate when the Naval Hospital is completed in the area where it is located. By January 1, 1954, a permanent government house should be available. The Government House is the formal seat of government on the island. It is the property of the people of Guam and is used by its occupants for civic ceremonies, receptions and entertainment of visiting officials of the United States and foreign governments, leaders of the church, military services, and prominent persons representing all kinds of private and public groups.

19. AGANA FIRE STATION — A permanent central island fire station is necessary. The most economical and efficient location for island-wide operation is near the present police headquarters in Agana, where it will be close to its administrative offices, near the most valuable properties of the future, and at the transportation and communication hub of the island. The proposed $60,000 building will be of the simplest type and therefore the most economical.

20. PITI BOAT HARBOR — Full development of Guam's possibilities as a commercial, trade, and fishing center for the islands of the Western Pacific requires a large area for docking, supplying, servicing, repairing, hauling out, and storing boats of all sizes. The commercial port is being used to capacity now. The Agana boat basin is barely large enough for a slight increase in its present population of fishing, pleasure, and small commercial craft.

The Navy has offered the government of Guam a large area in Piti just back of its new steam power plant at the head of Cabras Island.

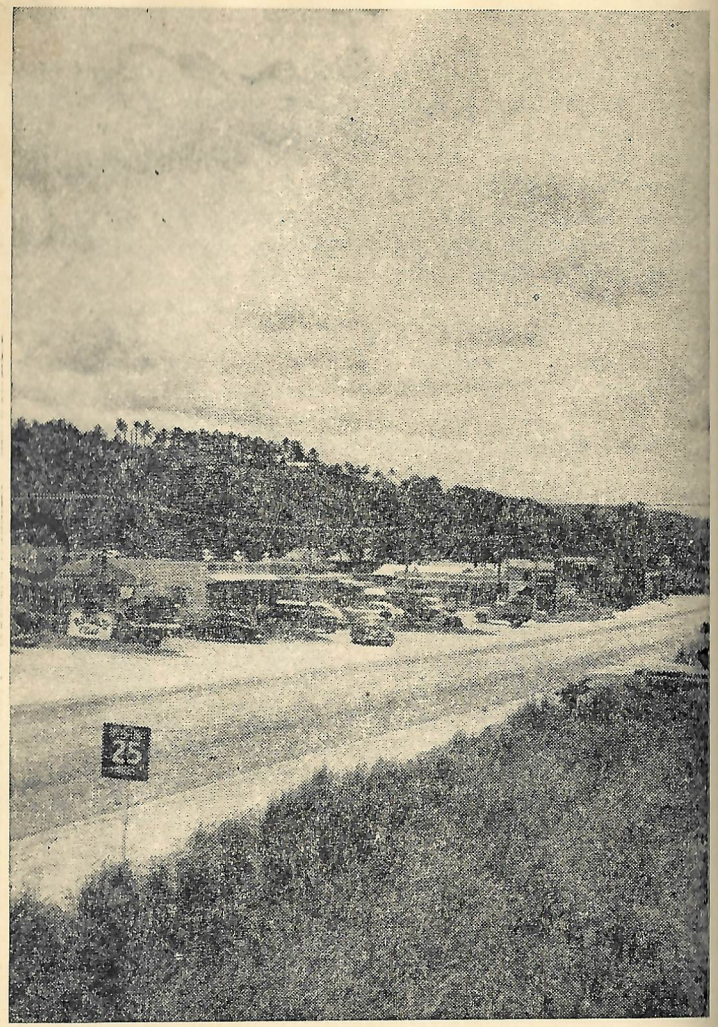
It has two marine railways, several large buildings, and mooring room for 150 boats. It is the best boat typhoon shelter in Guam. Existing buildings suggest a potential source of revenue to the Government in their lease for use as a ship chandlery, boat rental and repair, and cannery among others.

Work herein proposed would consist principally of the repair of two existing small docks, marine railways, and the installation of utilities.

√ Cones
√ Quarts
√ Pints
√ Shakes
√ Sundaes

in variety
of flavor

Dairy Queen Marine Drive west Agana



Marine Drive winds its way through Tamuning Shopping Center on the Northern coast.

Facts and Statistics

POPULATION

THE population of Guam according to the 1950 U. S. census was 59,498, including indigenous residents, aliens and military personnel. Military security blankets any combined figures for 1952 but most authorities agree Guam's overall population rose in 1952.

The commissioners of all villages in Guam in August of 1952 took a census of island residents not living on military bases. This included Philippine aliens, Air Force and Navy personnel and their dependents who are living in villages.

ISLAND-WIDE CENSUS AS OF AUGUST 31, 1952

Taken by the Municipal Commissioners

(Excluding Transients Residing in Military Reservations)

Municipality or District	U.S. Citizens Male	U.S. Citizens Female	Non-Citizens Male	Non-Citizens Female	Total Male	Total Female	Total For Municipality
Agana	342	364	117	47	459	411	870
Agat	903	1067	68	56	971	1123	2094
Asan	583	794	74	35	657	829	1486
Barrigada	2364	2439	105	66	2469	2505	4974
Dededo	777	778	60	31	837	809	1646
Inarajan	704	780	1	0	705	780	1485
Merizo	546	491	41	45	587	536	1123
Mongmong-Toto	712	752	43	10	755	762	1517
Piti	499	555	66	55	565	610	1175
Santa Rita	707	691	21	2	728	693	1421
Sinajana	1883	2018	81	28	1964	2046	4010
Talofofo	493	492	30	29	523	521	1044
Tamuning-Tumon	1053	830	414	67	1467	897	2364
Umatac	297	304	...	..	297	304	601
Yigo	437	428	12	11	449	439	888
Yona	703	763	37	23	740	786	1526
Agana Heights	815	781	9	7	824	788	1612
Chalan Pago-Ordot	....	...	...	..	...	...	....
TOTAL	14383	14940	1208	524	15591	15464	31055

POPULATION OF GUAM (1901 to 1950)

(Minus sign (—) denotes decrease)

GUAM:

Date	Population	Increasing over preceding census	
		Number	Percent
1950 (April 1)	59,498	37,208	166.9
1940 (April 1)	22,290	3,781	20.4
1930 (April 1)	18,509	5,234	39.4
1920 (January 1)	13,275	1,469	12.4
1910	11,806	2,130	22.0
1901	9,630		

POPULATION By Municipality (1950 and 1940)

Municipality	Population		Percent Increase
	1950	1940	1940 to 1950
Guam	59,498	22,290	166.9
Agana	800	10,004	-92.0
Agat	4,682	1,068	338.4
Asan	3,090	656	371.0
Barrigada	11,534	875	1,218.2
Dededo	6,441	1,196	438.5
Inarajan	1,490	1,076	38.5
Machanao	648	275	148.7
Merizo	1,086	866	25.4
Piti	1,902	1,175	61.9
Sinajana	9,169	1,236	641.8
Sumay	6,718	1,997	236.4
Talofofo	913	456	100.2
Umatac	580	430	34.9
Yigo	9,022	324	2,684.6

Municipality and minor Civil Division	Population 1950
Municipality Agana	800
Agana City (part)	800
Municipality Agat	4,682
Agat Village	1,340

Santa Rita Village	1,410
Balance of municipality	1,932
Municipality Asan	3,090
Agana City (part)	88
Asan Village	620
Balance of municipality	2,382
Municipality Barrigada	11,534
Agana City (part)	116
Barrigada Village	1,666
Balance of Municipality	9,752
Municipality Dededo	6,441
Agana City (part)	11
Dededo Village	997
Tamuning Village	1,053
Balance of municipality	4,380
Municipality Inarajan	1,490
Inarajan Village	812
Balance of municipality	678
Municipality Machanao	684
Municipality Merizo	1,086
Merizo Village	511
Balance of municipality	575
Municipality Piti	1,902
Piti Village	777
Balance of municipality	1,125
Municipality Sinajana	9,169
Agana City (part)	315
Agana Heights Village	858
Chalan Pago Village	424
Mongmong Village	663
Ordot Village	273
Sinajana Village	3,069
Toto Village	526
Balance of municipality	3,041
Municipality Sumay	6,718
Municipality Talofofo	913
Talofofo Village	618

Balance of municipality	295
Municipality Umatac	580
Umatac Village	387
Balance of Municipality	193
Municipality Yigo	9,022
Yigo Village	411
Balance of Municipality	8,611
Municipality Yona	1,387
Yona Village	977
Balance of municipality	390

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Fiscal year 1952 saw the organization of the local office of the Selective Service System. The local boards and the appeal board were established, and actual registration of all eligible men was completed.

The initial registration commenced on September 6, 1951, and the initial induction was held in Guam on January 25, 1952, with a call of ten men — 3 for the Marines and 7 for the United States Army.

The following are figures on the number of registrants, and volunteers:

Total Living Registrants	6148
Total Living Registrants — under 18½ years	139
Total Classified Registrants	1917
Total Inducted	66
Total Volunteered for enlistment in Army, Air Force, Marines and Navy	189
Total Cancelled — all ages	89
Total Deceased — all ages	2

CRIME STATISTICS

The following figures show the number of criminal offenses ranging from minor misdemeanors to felonies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952:

Month	Misdemeanors	Felonies
July	33	10

August	36	8
September	20	13
October	26	9
November	28	6
December	26	5
January	22	8
February	25	2
March	28	13
April	14	7
May	20	7
June	25	4
TOTAL	214	61

REPORT OF COURT CASES
(Fiscal Year 1952)

District Court — Criminal
(Local Jurisdiction)

Cases filed during fiscal year	28
Cases decided during fiscal year	20
Cases pending at close of fiscal year	8

District Court — Civil
(Local Jurisdiction)

Cases filed during fiscal year	91
Cases decided during fiscal year	37
Cases pending at close of fiscal year	54

Island Court — Criminal

Cases pending at beginning of fiscal year	29
Cases filed during fiscal year	248
Cases decided during fiscal year	267
Cases pending at close of fiscal year	10

Island Court — Civil

Cases filed from November 1944 to June 30, 1951..	570
Cases decided as of June 30, 1951	345
Cases pending at beginning of fiscal year	225
Cases filed during fiscal year	517
Cases decided during fiscal year	321
Cases pending at close of fiscal year	421

Island Court — Juvenile Division

Cases filed during fiscal year	3
Cases closed during fiscal year	1
Cases open at close of fiscal year	2

Island Court — Probate & Special

Cases filed from November 1944 to June 30, 1951 ..	2831
Cases completed as of June 30, 1951	1077
Cases pending at beginning of fiscal year	1754
Cases filed during fiscal year	245
Cases completed during fiscal year	238
Cases pending at close of fiscal year	1761

Island Court — Land Registration

Cases filed from November 1944 to June 30, 1951..	51
Cases decided as of June 30, 1951	40
Cases pending at beginning of fiscal year	11
Cases filed during fiscal year	16
Cases decided during fiscal year	6
Cases pending at close of fiscal year	21

Police Court — Criminal

Cases pending at beginning of fiscal year	3
Cases filed during fiscal year	129
Cases decided during fiscal year	129
Cases pending at close of fiscal year	3

Police Court — Traffic Offenses

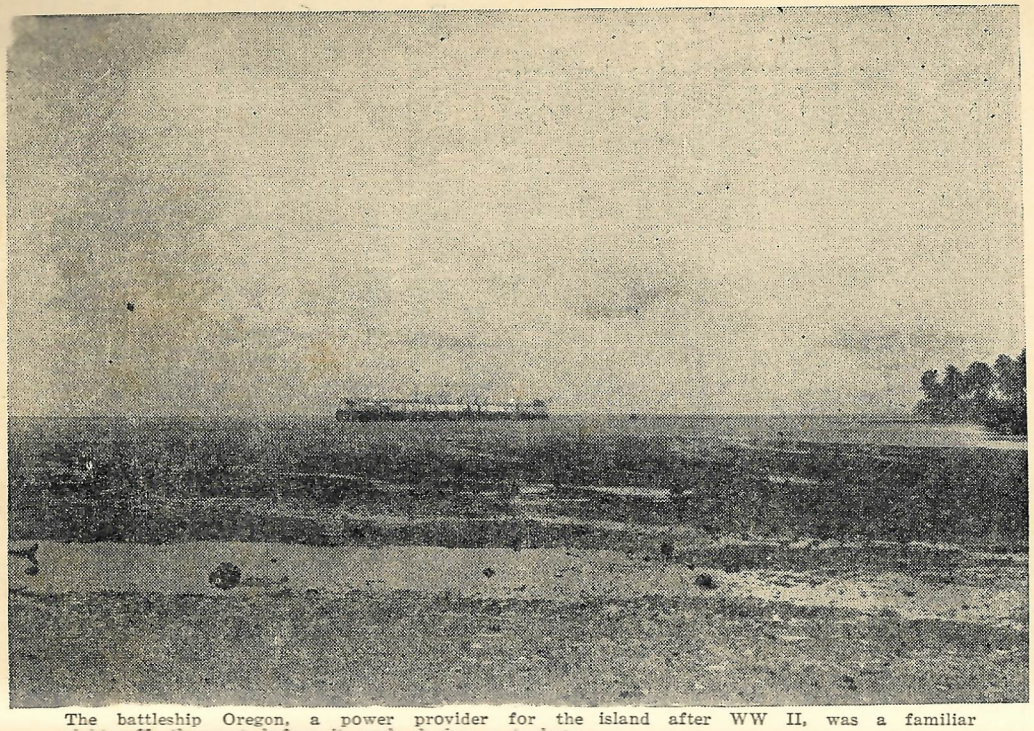
Cases pending at beginning of fiscal year	2
Cases filed during fiscal year	4508
Cases decided during fiscal year	4506
Cases pending at close of fiscal year	4

ABC BOARD

In order to control the distribution and sale of liquor in the territory, the ABC Board in 1952 adopted a schedule of limitation on the issuance of licenses in the various municipalities of Guam.

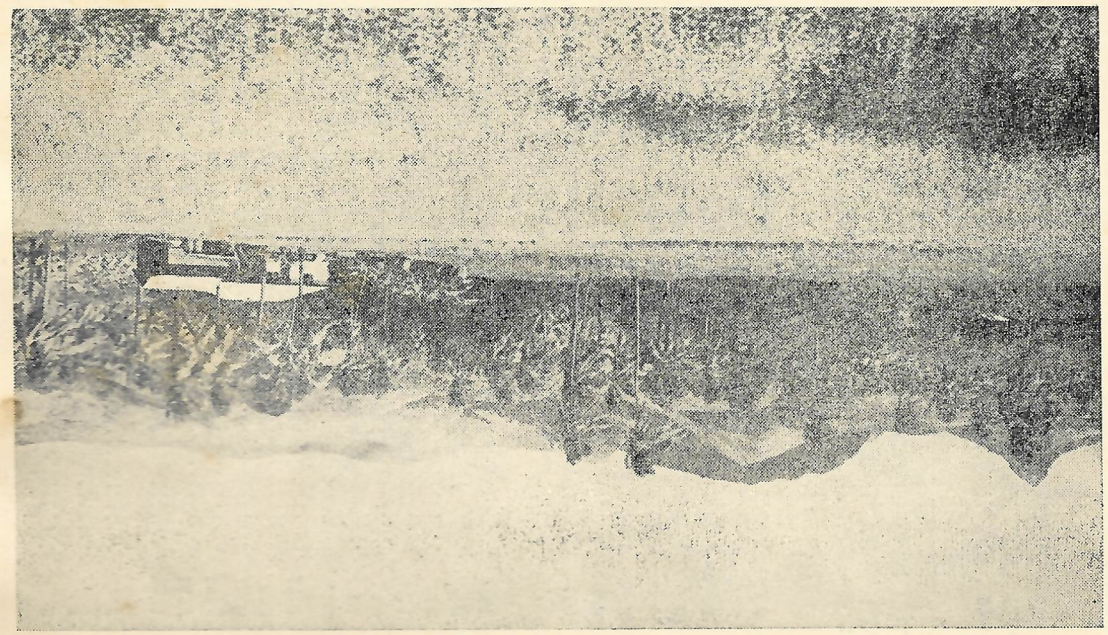
The following is a listing of the activities of the Board for the fiscal year:

New applications processed and approved	53
Gen. On-Sale Liquor License issued	72
Gen. Off-Sale Liquor License issued	57



The battleship Oregon, a power provider for the island after WW II, was a familiar sight off the coast before it sank during a typhoon.

A ranch in the interior of the island.



On-Sale Beer License issued	152
Off-Sale Beer License issued	71
Wine License issued	1
Temporary Beer License issued	1
Bartenders License issued	205
Wholesale Dealers License issued	11
License suspended for ABC Violation	5
Application denied for not complying with necessary requirements as set forth in the ABC Act	5
Establishments warned by the ABC Administrator	6
Licenses cancelled as per request of licensees	6

Of the 254 licenses that were issued during the fiscal year, 53 were new licenses.

Of the 205 Bartenders licenses issued, 147 were new licenses.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The following shows the import, export and summarization of import figures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1952:

IMPORTS

Country or Port	Revenue Tons		Value
United States	76,258.6231	R/T	$ 14,866,010.24
Japan	6,842.0625	R/T	1,292,617.76
Philippine Islands	3,483.4515	R/T	344,728.60
Hong Kong	265.95	R/T	57,555.05
Trust Territory	10,361.0843	R/T	475,157.04
Trust Territory	142.59	R/T	12,956.84
Australia	266.175	R/T	65,992.00
Bangkok, Siam	110.2	R/T	20,219.80
Okinawa	355.4	R/T	79,000.36
France	2.925	R/T	1,385.00
Italy	15.0	R/T	1,820.00
Scotland	29.175	R/T	12,524.00
Canada	26.8	R/T	11,595.00
Holland	54.575	R/T	14,843.60
Spain	.875	R/T	500.00
Honolulu	.475	R/T	245.00
TOTALS	98,215.3614	R/T	$ 17,257,150.29

EXPORTS

Country or Port	Revenue Tons		Value
United States	11,277.0755	R/T	$ 2,944,931.98
Japan	623.075	R/T	584,863.10
Japan	581.1	L/T	52,066.85
Philippine Islands	237.3325	R/T	35,315.04
Trust Territory	16,477.588	R/T	2,156,116.26
Bangkok, Siam	11.35	R/T	600.00
Vancouver	639.398	L/T	85,935.06
Honolulu	———	L/T	5,969.60
Cocos Island	314.4	R/T	10,016.34
TOTALS	30,161.319	R/T	$ 5,875,814.23

SUMMARIZATION OF IMPORTS

Commodity	Quantity		Value
Foodstuffs	394,829	Pkgs.	$ 4,093,456.45
Sugar	33,872	Pkgs.	224,688.69
Coffee	3,302	Cs.	63,726.04
Milk	37,262	Cs.	290,069.23
Flour	29,684	Pkgs.	195,701.35
Rice	102,879	Sks.	905,546.26
Corn	3,032	Sks.	23,961.21
Chicken Feed	7,048	Sks.	36,742.63
Frozen Meat	253,881	Lbs.	282,018.39
Frozen Fish	233,016	Lbs.	51,928.64
Fresh Fruits	1,719	Cs.	13,156.42
Fresh Vegetables	2,260	Cs.	12,321.33
Soft Drinks	18,216	Cs.	59,718.36
Beer	472,823	Cs.	1,055,228.57
Liquor	46,301	Cs.	488,219.50
Hardware	88,892	Pkgs.	2,818,920.84
Misc. Mdse.	240,684	Pkgs.	2,600,228.36
Lumber	2,786,800	Bd.Ft.per Bdl.	577,063.58
Cement	75,911	Bgs.	124,176.57

Amateur shows with lovely island residents performing, highlight Guam's show season.

Dry Goods	125,630	Pkgs.	1,210,000.50
Petroleum Products	572,419	Gals.	238,531.13
Tobacco Products	8,537	Cs.	282,446.21
Vehicle of all kinds	778	Each	1,145,739.57
Copra	2,105,165	Lbs.	250,822.39
Furniture	3,638	Crts.	212,737.57
Mail	929	Pkgs.	N. C. V.
TOTAL			$17,257,150.29

TAXES

Guam, although a U. S. territory, is not subject to U. S. Income Tax. Instead the Territorial Government implemented its own income tax. Although there are court cases presently pending testing the legality of the local income tax, the law is being enforced.

Digest of Guam's taxes:

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX: Soft drinks are taxed at the rate of 1 cent per 12 fluid ounces or fraction thereof. Beer is taxed at the rate of 1 cent per each 12 fluid ounces or fraction thereof. Cosmetics, face powders and perfumes are taxed at the rate of 25% ad valorem. Cigarettes are taxed at the rate of 10 cents per 100 cigarettes. Cigars and other tobaccos are taxed at the rate of 20% ad valorem. Leaded gasoline is taxed at the rate of 4 cents per gallon. Jewelry imported into Guam is taxed at the rate of 20% ad valorem; manufactured in Guam at the rate of 10% ad valorem. Alcoholic beverages, excepting beer, imported into Guam are taxed at the rate of 60% ad valorem; manufactured in Guam at the rate of 20% ad valorem.

GENERAL TAX: A 2% tax is levied on wholesalers, retailers, producers, and service businesses on the gross proceeds of sale of such business, except that manufacturers and producers pay no tax on gross proceeds from sales of their products at wholesale. Exemptions are tobacco, cosmetics, jewelry, liquor (not beer) and gasoline. A 20% tax is levied on those engaged in the amusement businesses predicated on their gross sales. A 2% tax is levied against the gross proceeds of commissions earned by brokerage businesses. A 2% tax is levied on the gross income received by

those persons engaging in the practice of a profession, excluding those expounding the religious doctrines of any church, except that the first $300 per month or $3,600 per year received in practice of professions shall be exempted.

INCOME TAXES

INDIVIDUALS: Minimum rate of 22% applied to taxable net income (Adjusted Gross Income less Standard Deduction or non-business expenses and personal exemptions), graduated up to a rate of 92% on net income over $200,000.00, subject to an 88% maximum on the entire net income.

CORPORATIONS: 30% normal tax on all normal-tax net income plus 22% on surtax net income over $25,000.00.

REAL ESTATE TAX: Public Law 32 provides for Real Estate Tax at the rates of 1% on land and ½ of 1% on improvements. Assessed value is 50% of actual value. Fiscal Year 1953 will be the first year in which revenues from this source will be realized under this law.

Public Finance

The budgetary system of the government is operated on a fiscal year basis, beginning July 1st and ending June 30th of the following year. The funds provided by the annual budget and augmented by supplemental appropriations are all inclusive; i.e., funds are provided to cover all the activities (territorial and municipal) of the government.

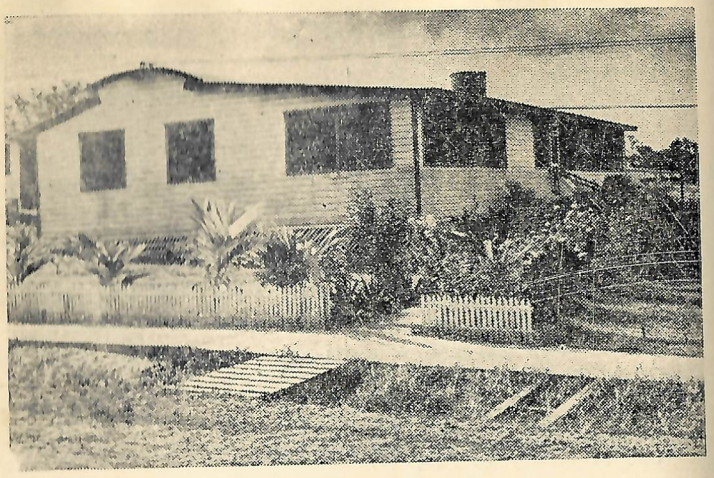
Statement of Revenues — Fiscal year ended June 30, 1952:

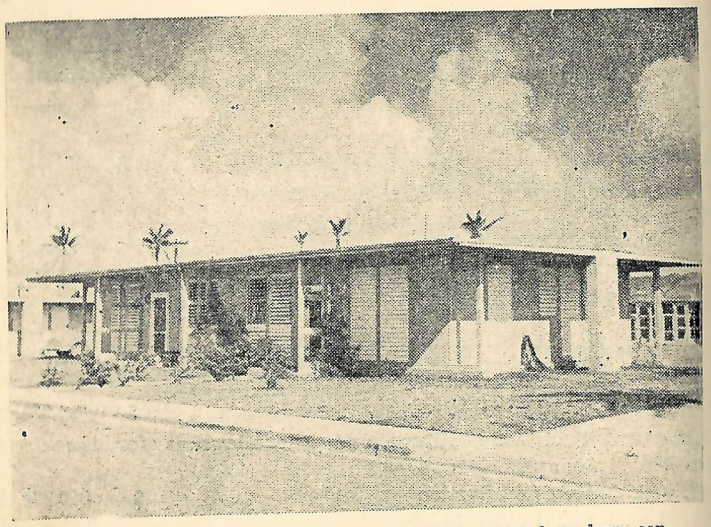
Internal Revenue Taxes:		
Gross Receipts — Sales	$	737,077.99
Gross Receipts — Amusements		97,108.90
Internal Revenue — Alcohol		293,021.24
Internal Revenue — Tobacco		58,686.35
Internal Revenue — Soft Drinks		226,562.88
Internal Revenue — Gasoline		264,790.16
Internal Revenue — Cosmetics & Jewelry		16,493.24
Personal		16,493.24

Dog Head Tax		1,540.00
Motor Vehicle — Transfer Taxes		110,999.26
TOTAL Internal Revenue Taxes	$	1,822,979.16
Income Taxes:	$	7,222,378.63
Licenses and Permits:		
Vehicle	$	155,187.16
Operators		35,883.59
Businesses		122,753.25
Building		2,054.54
Water-Sewer		7,946.80
Others		10,151.95
TOTAL Licenses and Permits	$	333,977.29
Court Fees and Fines:		
Fees	$	16,323.50
Fines		54,246.50
Use of Money & Property		47,173.96
TOTAL Court Fees and Fines	$	117,743.96
Service Charges		
Registry	$	31,441.81
Guam Memorial Hospital		38,984.33
Tuition		11,359.30
Garbage Collection		20,986.75
Others		4,676.14
TOTAL Service Charges	$	107,448.33
Miscellaneous		9,506.07
TOTAL REVENUES	$	9,614,033.44

Statement of Expenditures and Encumbrances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952:

General Administration	$	810,208.12
Legal and Public Safety		808,016.08





Typical island housing. Old-type quonset (above) and modern concrete (below).

Education	1,201,345.57
Commerce, Labor & Agriculture	283,510.24
Medical Service	1,278,999.37
Public Works	1,167,020.00
Judiciary	66,492.69
Recodification of Guam Laws	35,000.00
Contribution to Utility Agency	1,927,582.00
Legislature	40,879.88
Recreation Commission	226.42
Capital Improvements	1,549,136.01
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 9,177,416.38

General Funds Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1952:

Assets:	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 4,378,799.66
Deposits with Fiscal Agents	240,975.68
Notes Receivable	34,700.75
Accounts Receivable	264,991.55
Inventory — Supplies and Surplus Property	85,225.90
Preferred Charges and Prepaid Expense	
—Investments — U. S. Bonds	62,123.20
—Advances to Commercial Port	100,000.00
—Due from Other Funds	50,943.18
—TOTAL ASSETS	$ 5,375,152.98
Liabilities, Reserves, Appropriation and Surplus	
Account Payable	$ 235,025.42
Contingent Liability to U. S.	1,607.66
Accrued Wages	164,407.06
Service Deposit	17,764.44
Other Deposits	73,271.74
Due to Other Funds	1,918,995.03
Reserve for Encumbrances	1,379,517.32
Surplus Reserves	609,778.95
Continuing FY 1951	2,773.58
Continuing FY 1952	506,677.31
Unappropriated Surplus	465,334.47
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, APROPRIATIONS & SURPLUS	$ 5,375,152.98

GUAM POSTAL SYSTEM

Guam's main post office is located in temporary quarters in downtown Agana. The pre-war post office was devastated and federal authorities have not yet ear-marked any funds for a new federal building.

There is no home delivery of mail in the villages or on military stations. Each business firm has a box assigned to it while residents get their mail through general delivery.

During the period from July to September 1952, Guam's post office issued $621,886.90 in domestic money orders, $44,995.91 in international money orders and sold $52,053 in stamps.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING MAIL

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Incoming Surface				
Registers (pchs)	.....	94	387	440
1st Class (pchs)	342	312	303	431
Sacks	27,036	28,933	25,379	31,172
Packages	26,644	32,911	39,027	35,979
Outgoing Surface				
Registers (pchs)	.....	12	24	21
1st Class (pchs)	194	189	217	261
Sacks	5,655	6,589	9,238	10,688
Packages	1,866	3,505	7,251	6,904
Incoming Air				
Sacks	6,076	4,012	4,336	6,636
Packets	.....	180	98	116
Packages	2,634	2,904	2,945	2,201
Outgoing Air				
Sacks	1,589	1,652	2,634	3,259
Packages	248	268	334	762
Packets	49	80	173	.....

TELEPHONES

The telephone service to military reservations is controlled by the United States Armed Forces. The Government of Guam operates the telephone service to commercial etsablishments and residential quarters. Government of Guam telephone statistics are as follows:

Government of Guam Exchange

Business	78
Residential	46
Dial Phone (Business)	151
Dial Phone (Residential)	91
Official	128
Extensions to Extensions	276

TELEGRAPH

Statistical report on telegraph service for the quarter ending September, 1952 is as follows:

Month	Telegraph Messages Incoming	Telegraph Messages Outgoing
July	2065	4440
August	2282	5073
September	2132	4563

Telegraph service on Guam is operated by the Radio Corporation of America and is world-wide.

RADIO-TELEPHONE

RCA also operates a radio-telephone service on Guam. It connects the Island by radio-telephone to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Manila. The statistical report on radio-telephone service for the quarter ending September, 1952 is as follows:

Month	Telephone Calls Paid Incoming	Telephone Calls Paid Outgoing
July	284	922
August	265	947
September	232	908

MEDICAL STATISTICS

LIVEBIRTHS

American	1,895
Filipino	24
Chinese	1
Japanese	1

DEATHS

American	203
Filipino	11
Saipanese	1
Japanese	1
Stillbirths	32
Birthrate	61.85 per 1,000
Deathrate	6.95 per 1,000

Disease	Deathrate	No. Per 100,000	Per Cent of All Deaths
Tuberculosis	22	70.84	10.0
Cerebral Hemorrhage	14	45.18	6.5
Heart Disease	21	67.66	9.7
Gastro Enteritis	17	54.74	7.8
Coronary Occlusion	13	41.88	6.0

EXPENDITURES

Recurrent Expenditures	$ 1,138,446.90
Capital Expenditures	1,090,552.47
Board of Trustees, Guam Memorial Hospital	10,000.00
Tuberculosis Association	10,000.00

Proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure of the territory was 1/5th.

Food Prices in Guam

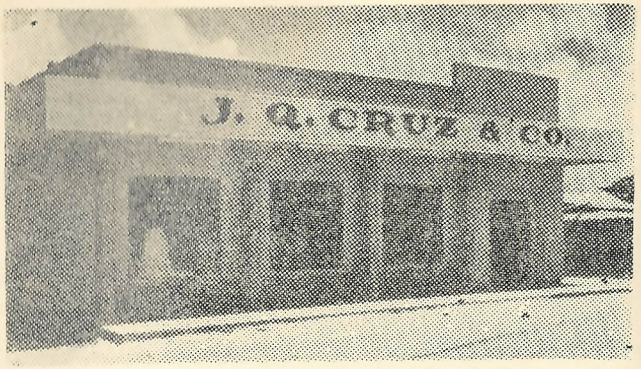
Comparative Food Prices in Guam from 1948 to 1953:

Item	Unit	Dec. 1948	July 1949	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1953
Bread	1 lb. loaf	$0.20	$0.15	$0.25	$0.25
Flour	1 lb.	.17	.13	.13.3	.15
Rice	1 lb.	.14.2	.12.5	.11.9	.13.7
Roundsteak	1 lb.	1.00	.95.5	.96.5	1.01
Shortribs	1 lb.	....	.90	.75	.65
Corned Beef	1 lb. (can)	.75	.65	.46	.50
Hamburger	1 lb.	....	.89	.78	.80
Sliced Bacon	1 lb.	....	.85	.86	.85

Vienna Sausage	8 oz. (can)	....	.26.7	.25	.26
Roast Chicken	1 lb.	1.00	.88.6	.80.4	.75
Eggs	Dozen (medium)	....	1.15	.95	1.00
Fresh Fish	1 lb.	....	.75	.70	.50
Pink Salmon	1 lb. (can)	.85	.80	.53	.76
Sardines	Large can (Calif.)	....	.39	.23	.30
Sardines	Small can (Maine)	.20	....	.14	.15
Butter	1 lb.	....	1.13	1.00	1.16
Cheese	1 lb.	....	.85	.67	.75
Milk	14 oz. (can)	.25	.22	.18	.19
Apples	Each	....	.05	.07	.08
Cabbage	1 lb.	....	.20	.15	.15
Onions	1 lb.	....	.15	.11	.15
Oranges	Each	....	.08	.07	.10
Potatoes	1 lb. (Irish)	....	.14	.11	.15
Tomatoes	1 lb. (imported)	....	.35	.30	.40
Tomatoes	1 lb. (local)	....	....	....	.35
Peas	No. 2 can	....	.30	.27	.28
Tomatoes	No. 2 can	....	.30	.25	.25
Pork & Beans	1 lb. (can)	....	.26.5	.21	.20
Coffee	1 lb. (can)	.40	.85	.70	1.10
Sugar	1 lb.	.15	.14	.14	.15
Salt	1 lb.	....	.15	.18	.17

STATISTICS OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES

Principal Crops	Annual Production (pounds)	Area Planted (acres)	Annual Production By Value	Price Ranges
BANANA	453070	522.50	90614.00	20¢ Lb.
CASSAVA	149630	207.75	7481.50	5¢ Lb.
CORN	137250	472.00	6862.50	5¢ Lb.
MELON	17375	99.25	3475.00	20¢ Lb.
PAPAYA	154680	191.50	15468.00	10¢ Lb.
PEPINO	16450	72.00	3294.00	20¢ Lb.
PINEAPPLE	21980	50.00	8792.00	40¢ Lb.
SUGAR CANE	51040	93.50	2552.00	5¢ Lb.
SWEET POTATO	143630	263.75	28726.00	20¢ Lb.
TARO	328600	572.25	65720.00	20¢ Lb.



Pontiac & Oldsmobile Dealer

wholesale, retail general merchandise

J. Q. CRUZ & CO.

Tel. Denver 7296

Piti, Guam P.O. Box 164

YAM	70040	168.25	21012.00	30¢ Lb.
WATERMELON	34590	198.50	6918.00	20¢ Lb.
VEGETABLES	354175	735.00	88543.75(1)	
OTHERS	338975	113.00	84743.75(1)	
TOTAL	2271485	3759.25	434,202.50	

Principal Livestock	Number	Number Slaughtered	Annual Production by value	Price Ranges
CATTLE	4796	341	$ 95,480	50¢ Lb.
Bull				
Cows				
Heifers				
Calves				
HOGS	11558	1104	32,800	30-50¢ Lb.
Boars	461			
Sows	2144			
Guilts	6622			
Pigs	2331			
CHICKEN	130437			50-75¢ Lb.
DUCKS	1379			50-75¢ Lb.
TURKEYS	190			
PIGEONS	2023			
CARABAO	756	107	34,240	50¢ Lb.
GOATS	2366			4-10¢ Lb.
RABBITS	50			
HORSES	95			
	(Pounds)			
FISHERY	559620		279,810	50¢ Lb.

(1) Value based on overall average of price of fruits and vegetables at .25¢ / pound.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE ISSUED

1949	7850
1950	8076
1951	9082
1952	9003

There are no figures available on building permits and construction.

Natives of one of the Trust Isles steer their outrigger through a reef to the open sea.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC

TWO THOUSAND DOTS OF LAND

SPRINKLED over three million square miles of ocean — an area equal to the size of the United States — are 2,000 tiny dots of land, which comprise the trust islands of the Pacific. They are governed by the United States under a United Nations mandate.

The ninety-one island groups have a combined land area of only 526 square miles, half the size of Rhode Island. Fewer than 65 of the islands are inhabited and these by a total population of only 55,000.

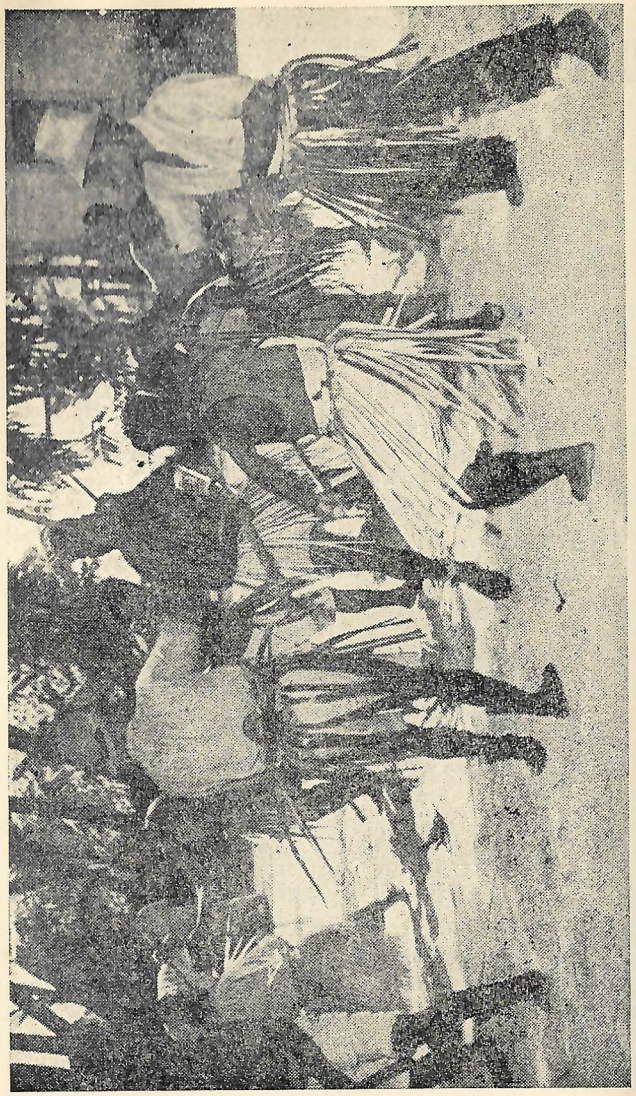
Much has been written about the islands, mostly in romantic fiction. They are real, however, to many GIs who fought on Peleliu, Ulithi, and Saipan during America's island-hopping campaign in World War II. The Palaus and Yap also have significant meaning to American fliers who dived their planes through acres of flak to bomb the Japanese bastions.

Writers have glorified the islands as romantic, idyllic, tropical paradises, with beautiful native women swishing about in grass skirts. Unfortunately, these scenes are mostly figments of the writers' imaginations. While there still are a few islands in the Trust Territory where civilization has made only a slight dent, and where life is lazy and beautiful — and where you can even find gals wearing grass skirts — most of the islands have adopted western dress and other standards of civilization.

The Carolines, the Northern Marianas (excluding Guam) and an area of the Marshall Islands make up the Trust Territory.

SAIPAN AND TINIAN

Saipan and Tinian, the two major trust islands of the Northern Marianas, were taken over by the U. S. Navy as military bases on January 1, 1953, under terms of the United Nations mandate which stipulates that any trust island may be converted into a defense base if the military need arises. Still regarded as technically in the



A native dance in front of the men's lodge on a western Pacific island.

Trust Territory, both islands now are closed to visitors. The other trust islands today remain under a civilian administrator, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, who is an official of the Interior Department.

THOMAS DIES

The first High Commissioner was Elbert D. Thomas, who died February 12th of this year. He was appointed to the post on January 27, 1951, and prior to that had served as a senator from Utah for 18 years. Frank E. Midkiff of Hawaii was appointed to succeed Thomas on March 13, 1953.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

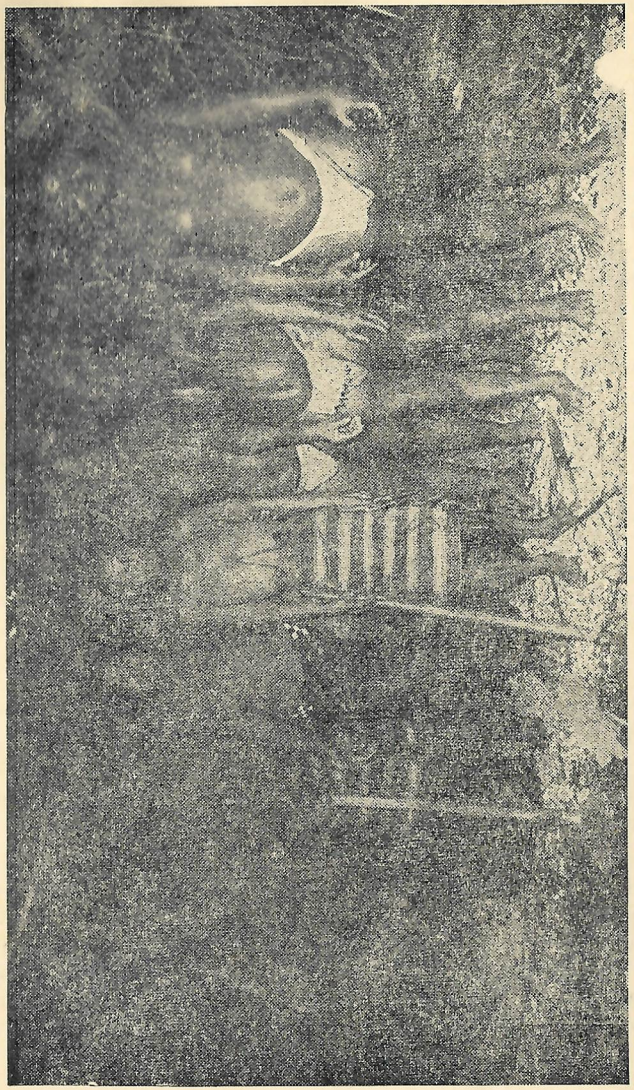
President Harry Truman announced on January 3rd of this year that the long-awaited transfer of Trust Territory Headquarters from Honolulu, Hawaii, to an island within the trust group would be effected. Dublon in the Truk atoll was chosen.

Some consideration had been given to Saipan and to Guam as possible headquarters. Although Guam is not a part of the territory, it is the hub of commerce for the far-flung islands. All shipping and communications to and from the islands are routed through Guam. Any thought of Saipan, of course, had to be abandoned with the transfer of the island to Naval jurisdiction.

APPROPRIATIONS

For fiscal year 1954, the U. S. Congress has been asked to appropriate $8,500,000.00 for administration of the Trust Territory. Under terms of the United Nations trust agreement, the U. S. is required to promote the education and the economic and political advancement of the people.

Of the funds requested, $4,000,000 would be spent for the first increment in the five-year construction program for schools, hospitals, power plants, family quarters and utilities. Another $2,000,000 would be used to construct the new administrative headquarters on Dublon Island and the balance would be budgeted for administrative and logistical purposes. Congress however, rejected the appropriation for a new headquarters.



The entire population lines up for a picture on a Pacific atoll.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS

The Trust Territory is divided into five administrative districts. A liaison office in Guam coordinates the activities among the districts and transmits all business between the districts and the temporary headquarters in Honolulu. The change of administration in Washington is certain to result in changes in trust island personnel but as of March 1 the district administrators were:

DISTRICT	ADMINISTRATOR (Island Governor)
Majuro	Donald W. Gilfillan
Ponape	Henry Hedges
Truk	Willard Muller
Yap	Kurt Hirsch
Koror	Sidney Benett

TINIAN LEPER COLONY

Located on the island of Tinian, some 125 nautical miles from Guam, is the Tinian Leper Colony under the supervision of Navy Doctor D. T. Devine.

Persons afflicted with Hansen's Disease, commonly known as leprosy, come from all over the western Pacific for treatment at this modern hospital. As of March 1, there were 108 patients at the institution.

Rapid advancement by medical science in the cure of leprosy has made the disease no longer certain death. Many arrested cases have been released from Tinian and returned to their homes.

TRANSPORTATION

The trust islands are connected to the outside world by ships of the Pacific Micronesian Lines and by Trans-Ocean Air Lines. U. S. Naval vessels and planes furnish the connecting links to Saipan and Tinian. All of the planes and ships are based in Guam.

COMMUNICATIONS

RCA in Guam accepts messages for the islands of the trust group. Using Navy facilities, the commercial company can dispatch messages direct to the larger islands. Cables to some of the smaller islands must travel part of the way by small surface craft and sometime take weeks to reach their destination.

TRADE

Principal sources of income to the trust islands are their exports of copra and scrap metals. There also is some phosphate mining, and the agricultural industry has been stepped up in recent years.

The Island Trading Company, a government-sponsored trading agency, is the hub of commercial activity in the territory.

Operated on the same basis as the early North American frontier trading posts, the island company provides the islanders with necessities shipped in from outside markets and in turn serves as agent for the export of island products.

PEOPLES OF THE ISLANDS

Residents of the trust islands have lived under four different flags—Spanish, German, Japanese, and American—and as many types of administration, including military, civilian, a combination of both, and independent rule.

The peoples have been termed "Micronesians" (People of the tiny islands) by scientists. This, of course, is a broad term which has no real significance. Actually, there is no encompassing name for the peoples.

The Japanese generally referred to the islanders as Kanakas, the Hawaiian word for man, while Americans have used the terms Carolinians, Marshallese, and Chamorros for the peoples of the three island groups.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Micronesian peoples vary greatly in physical characteristics, depending on their home locales. They have complicated breed lines into which are inter-woven characteristics of south and east Asian countries, Mongoloid, Caucasoid, and some Negritoid and Australoid racial types.

Generally, the features of the peoples of Micronesia are: brown skin, average male height of about 5 ft. 5 inches, rather high cheek bones, and relatively little face and body hair. The people of the Palaus, Truk and Ponape tend to have Mongoloid characteristics.

People in the Marshalls appear more Caucasian, while Negritoid and Australoid types are found in the Palaus.

CHAMORROS

Residents of the trust islands of Saipan and Tinian in the Northern Marianas are called Chamorros, derived from the old marianas word, Chamorri, which meant high chief or noble.

This racial group is the result of centuries of inter-marriage between the indigenous early residents and the Spanish, Filipino, Chinese, German and Japanese who later settled in the islands.

EDUCATION

More than 150 elementary schools are maintained in the trust islands by the government and religious missions. They have an enrollment of more than 6,000 students.

The Trust Territory has a school of nursing and an advanced school, the Pacific Island Central School, on Truk. Many students continue their educations at Guam's public and Catholic High Schools and in colleges in the U. S.

History of the Trust Territory

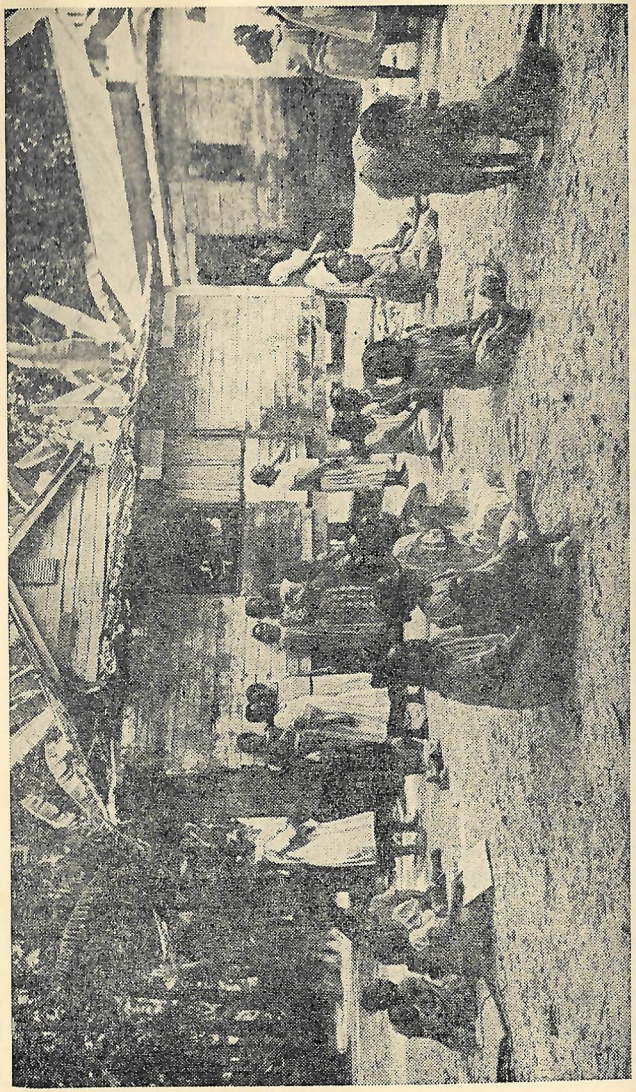
The first European explorers to penetrate the Pacific Ocean areas were the Portuguese and Spanish, who in 1494 signed a treaty dividing the then unknown world between them.

In 1509, the Portuguese established themselves in the Malaysian area, but it was not until almost a dozen years later that Spanish ships touched on the islands they called the Micronesians, now known as the Trust Territories.

Spain, Germany and Japan all had a hand in ruling the islands which later were to become the Trust Territory under U. S. Administration. In June, 1668, Spain took the island of Guam, and then proceeded to subdue the other Marianas by force.

The Caroline islands were next in the Spanish government's methodical conquest of the Micronesians, but both Great Britain and Germany, fearful of a trade cut-off from these rich islands, voiced strong objections.

The dispute over the Carolines was placed before Pope Leo



Women and children rest during mid-day at one of the Trust islands.

XIII and in December ,1885, he confirmed the claim to Spanish sovereignty, but ordered that Germany and Great Britain be allowed all trade rights.

Spain established headquarters on Ponape for the East Carolines and on Yap for the West Carolines in 1886. Almost immediately, the people of the Carolines rebelled against the harsh Spanish rule and peace never was actually restored until Spain sold the northern Marianas and Carolines to Germany after her defeat by the United States in the Spanish-American War of 1898.

Germany added the Northern Marianas (excluding Guam which was taken by the U.S. and is covered in the History of Guam in another section) and Carolines to her colonial protectorate in 1898. She already controlled the Marshall Islands under a treaty signed in 1878 with the powerful chief of the Marshalls, Kabua, and recognized by Spain and Great Britain.

The German regime flourished in the Marshall Islands and the islanders reportedly were satisfied with their treatment. Crime was almost non-existent and business boomed.

The German administration, which lasted until 1914, when the Japanese took military control of the Pacific empire at the outbreak of World War I, was autocratic, but moderate and efficient.

While there was sharp emphasis on economic exploitation of the islands for their homeland, the Germans, with high caliber administrators, demonstrated great concern for the welfare, health and rights of the islanders.

JAPANESE CONTROL

Japanese "force" control of the Micronesians continued all through World War I, but was not recognized by any of the major powers until March, 1917, when Great Britain, after a secret treaty, agreed to support the Nipponese claim in return for some urgently needed Naval help in the Pacific and Mediterranean. France and Russia later approved this treaty.

The U.S. never approved the Japanese position but "acknowledged" it after a special pact signed at Washington in 1922.

The Japanese administration of the islands was divided into four periods: military government, from 1914 to 1918; military con-

AGANA VARIETY

× the store with
a million Bargains

× outfitters for
the Family

AGANA VARIETY

Across from Administration Bldg.

trol with civil assistance, 1918 to 1922; civil government, 1922 to 1935, and military domination of civil control, 1935 to 1944.

MILITARY CONTROL (1914 to 1922)

The Japanese Ministry of Navy had control of the islands for the first eight years of the Japanese rule. Little is known of the administration during this period except that the headquarters was on the island of Truk. Japan began evacuation of her armed forces in 1921 and by March, 1922, the Naval garrison was abolished and civil administration established.

CIVIL CONTROL (1922 to 1935)

Under a mandate from the League of Nations, the Japanese government formed the South Seas Government (Nanyo-Cho), for the purpose of ruling the islands.

The South Seas Government, with headquarters at Koror, was under the control of a Governor, and six district administrators, somewhat on the scale of the present American system.

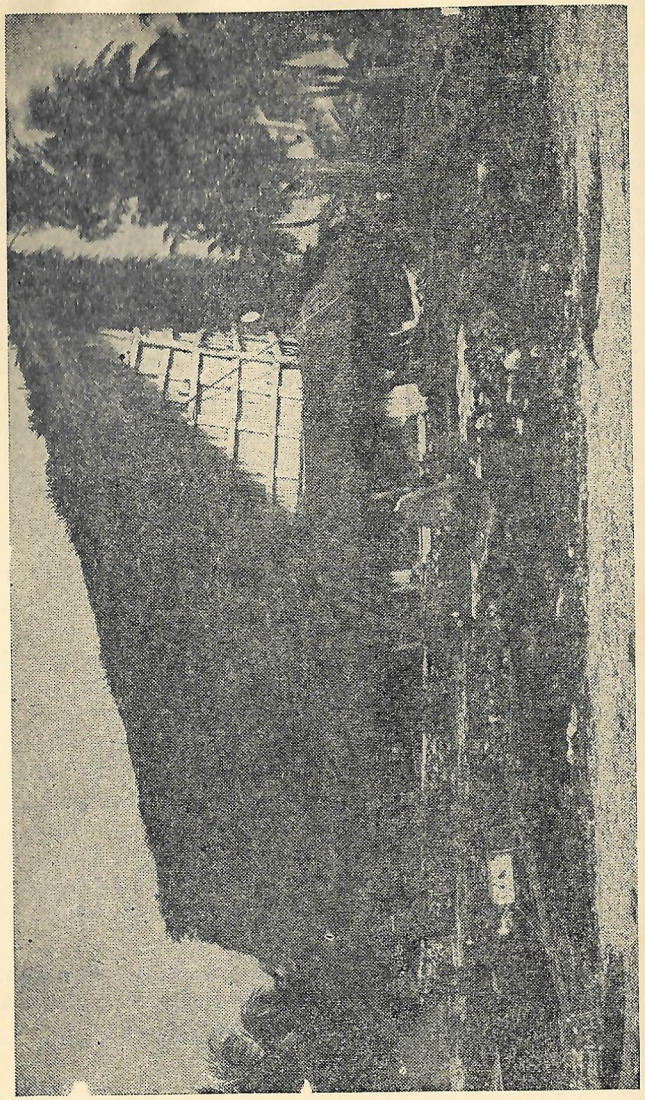
Under the district administrators, islander-officials were appointed. Known as village chiefs and village headmen, they were delegated the responsibility of collecting taxes, promulgating laws and served as liaison officers between the Japanese officials and the local populace.

In 1932, the Japanese established a village council system with assemblies consisting of from 12 to 24 members. Each assembly elected a mayor who, next to the Japanese administrator, was the most important man in the community.

In 1935, after rumors that Japan was building many of the islands into military bastions had reached the rest of the world, a curtain descended between the islands and the outside world.

Little is known of what happened during those years, although the islanders appear to have enjoyed prosperity. It is known that the islands were flooded with Okinawan and Korean laborers, who built the mammoth military fortifications found during World War II.

The Japanese administration of the islands generally was good. The health and education levels of the people were raised considerably and the islands were developed economically.



The men's house on one of these islands. Women are forbidden to enter here.

WORLD WAR II

American forces, after bitter fighting in 1944, captured most of the mandated islands from the Japanese and immediately military government took administration.

After the war, Japan was stripped of all of her former mandated islands and they were placed in the custody of the United Nations. Under the U. N. Trust Territory Agreement, the islands were turned over to the United States for administration.

The U. S. first assigned this task to the Navy Department which administered the islands until July, 1951, when administrative control was shifted to the Interior Department.

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History of Guam

ANCIENT

History books show little positiveness about the Guam of ancient times. In fact there are at least two distinct schools of thought on the early settlers of the island. One group believes the first people were traveling Malayans, swept onto the island during a storm at sea; another believes the first settlers came from South America and back up this claim by the resemblance of the people of Guam to the people of Argentina.

In any event, historians generally agree that Guam was stumbled upon accidentally and its discoverers decided to settle on the beautiful and bountiful tropical island.

They named the island Guajan, which translated means "we have", a further indication of their contentment with the lush island. Homes were built from the rich forests, crops were planted in the fertile soil and a new community came into being in the western pacific.

A peaceful people, the men were light skinned, tall and excellent athletes while the women were delicate, tall and graceful. Neither sex burdened themselves with clothing; wearing mere trifles.

Their homes were some of the finest erected in their era. Built like a rectangle, with coconut leaves as a roof and the ground as the floor, they were clean and sturdy.

In the beginning the people lived off the fruits of the island and later the crops they planted. Principally their diet consisted of yams, breadfruit, taro, rice, coconuts and bananas. Lobsters, clams, crabs and bats were their meat delicacies. In cooking they used baking pits ("chajan") and the open fire. To make their baking pits, they dug holes and lined them with rocks. They heated the rocks until they were red hot and then placed food, wrapped in banana leaves on top of the rocks and covered the pit until the food was done.

MEN WERE POWERFUL

The early Guamanian men were an immensely powerful but not warlike group. An ancient folktale tells of their strength: Two rival noblemen of Agana agreed that the stronger should become Chief. One squeezed a rock and a drop of water fell from it; the other threw a rock and it flew through the air like a bird. They then fell upon each other with clubs. The loser fled to Tumon where he leapt to the island of Rota, leaving a footprint on the rocks of Tumon.

The early settlers had a stringent caste system: the noble class was the Chamorros; two middle-classes, the Mataos and the Achotes; and the low class, the Mangachang.

Chamorros were the class having the right to own property and slaves. The Mataos were the leaders who had the authority to rule or to act as counselors. The Achotes were not permitted to rule but were allowed to own property. At the bottom of the caste system was the Mangachang, or "low quality" class. They were not allowed to wear clothing of any kind, could not talk to a nobleman nor step on his property without permission, and were used as slaves.

Another group, and a powerful one, were the Macahnas, or "sorcerers", who directed the people's worship to their god, Puntan. Through the people's worship of an idol, the Macahnas were extremely influential, having the power of life or death over the early Guamanians.

GUAM IS DISCOVERED

On March 6, 1521, Ferdinand Magellan and his fleet of explorers, had crossed the entire western and central Pacific without touching upon a single inhabited island. Scurvy and other sicknesses were ravaging his crew, water supplies were used up and the men were mutinous when the southern coast of Guam was sighted.

Magellan and his crew put in at the Bay of Umatac, where today stands a monument dedicated to his landing and the infiltration of European civilization in the Marianas. Fresh fruits, water, and other foodstuffs, which probably saved his entire crew from death, were loaded aboard his ships during his short stay.

It was during Magellan's visit that the controversial name, "Isla de los Ladrones" (Island of the Thieves) and "Los Ladrones", was pinned on Guam and the Guamanian people. It is doubtful if the truth will ever be known but both sides tell interesting stories. The two most widely related tales are that the Magellan crew stormed ashore and ransacked the villages; the villagers retaliating at night, stripping the ships. On the other hand the story is told that the villagers, without provocation, slipped aboard and looted the ships after both sides had met on friendly terms.

In any event, there is no doubt that the natives did collect a few "souvenirs" from the ships. And there is no doubt that Magellan, in fury, attacked the village killing a number of natives and later dubbed the islanders "Los Ladrones".

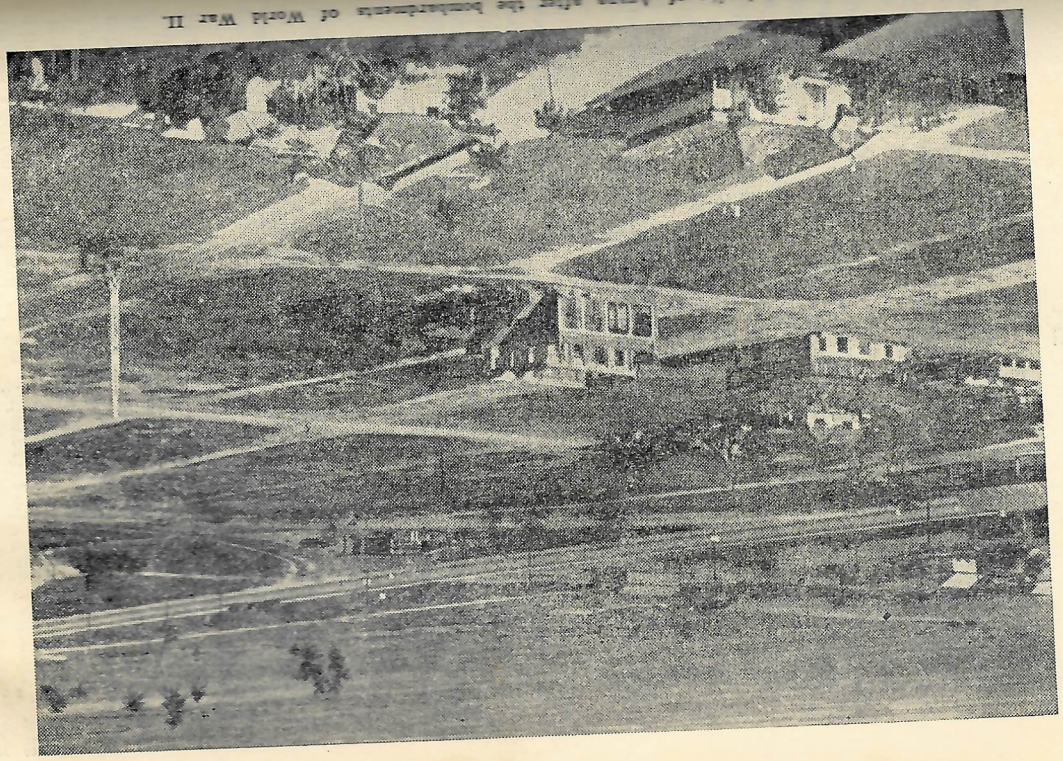
FREQUENT WARFARE IN ISLAND

Although many ships made Guam and Umatac Bay a stop-over point during the following years, including Spanish, British and Dutch vessels, it was not until over one hundred years later, on June 15, 1668, that the actual occupation of Guam by the Spanish began. However, there are some historical documents which show that a Franciscan priest and a few Spanish soldiers lived on the island for about a year in 1596.

Leader of the occupation party was Father Diego Luis de San Vitores, accompanied by a staff of five other priests and a guard of 33 Spanish troops. Three of the priests were sent to Rota, Tinian and Saipan while Father San Vitores and a Father Medina remained in Guam. At first the party was well received and the natives assisted in the erection of the first catholic church, Dulce Nombre de Maria, in Agana. But soon the natives began resisting conversion, particularly the baptism of infants, and colonization. Father Medina was slain while on a trip to Saipan and Father San Vitores was murdered at Tumon.

Leader of the opposition to the church was a shipwrecked Chinese sailor named "Choco", who held tremendous power and influence in the southern area of the island around Merizo. Although some writings portray a fight to death struggle of the natives against christianity, conservative historians point out the tremendous dec-

Agana before the Japanese occupation, a prosperous, heavily populated city.



The devastated city of Agana after the bombardments of World War II

line of the population was more likely brought about by European diseases and the devastating typhoons of 1671 and 1693. Historians do agree, however, that the population of Guam in 1670 was over 50,000; while in 1700 it had dropped to less than 5,000.

Frequent outbreaks are reported in historical documents between the natives and the Spanish troops. Some priests were slain and even a governor was assassinated before the long rebellion was put down by troops. At times, native forces, 2,000 strong, attacked the Spanish but frequent reinforcement of garrisons proved too much for the Chamorros.

In 1688, a severe influenza epidemic swept the island killing hundreds and then, at the close of the seventeenth century, a smallpox epidemic completed the virtual extermination of the natives of Guam.

As the year 1726 began, Guam was a peaceful outpost of the fabulous Spanish empire. A Spanish garrison of some 150 soldiers patrolled the island and ruled the tiny population of less than 4,000 natives. The following years, however, saw the population gradually increased with the importation of Spanish and Filipinos and by 1783 the people were largely half natives, "mestizo".

STOP-OVER FOR WORLD SHIPS

During the eighteenth century Guam was a stop-over for many unusual travelers. In 1710, the famous English pirate, Woodes Rogers stopped for supplies after having taken one of the gold-laden Spanish galleons from Mexico. With Rogers was Alexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe, recently "rescued" from Juan Fernandez island.

Other groups of visitors were two canoe loads of Caroline islanders who came across the miles of ocean on a four-month trading trip, followed by a group of Yap islanders a few years later.

Guam was a favorite spot for the jaunty pirates of the century who laid in wait to plunder the rich Spanish galleons stopping over in Guam enroute from Acapulco to Manila. The English pirate George Anson visited the Marianas for several months and recorded many of the happenings of this period.

Anson described San Ignatio de Agana as the principal village

with a population of about 1,000 and also the site of the governor's palace. He wrote that there were about 13 or 14 villages on the island and three forts: the Castle of San Angelo, the Castle of St. Lewis at Umatac and another behind the ridge at Agana.

Another description of Guam is related by the French traveler, Crozet, who said, "Guam in 1772 was the only island in the vast extent of the south sea, sprinkled as it is with innumerable islands, which has a European-built town, a church, fortifications and a civilized population." Crozet described the brick battery protecting Apra Harbor as Fort St. Louis and related it had eight bronze twelve-pounders.

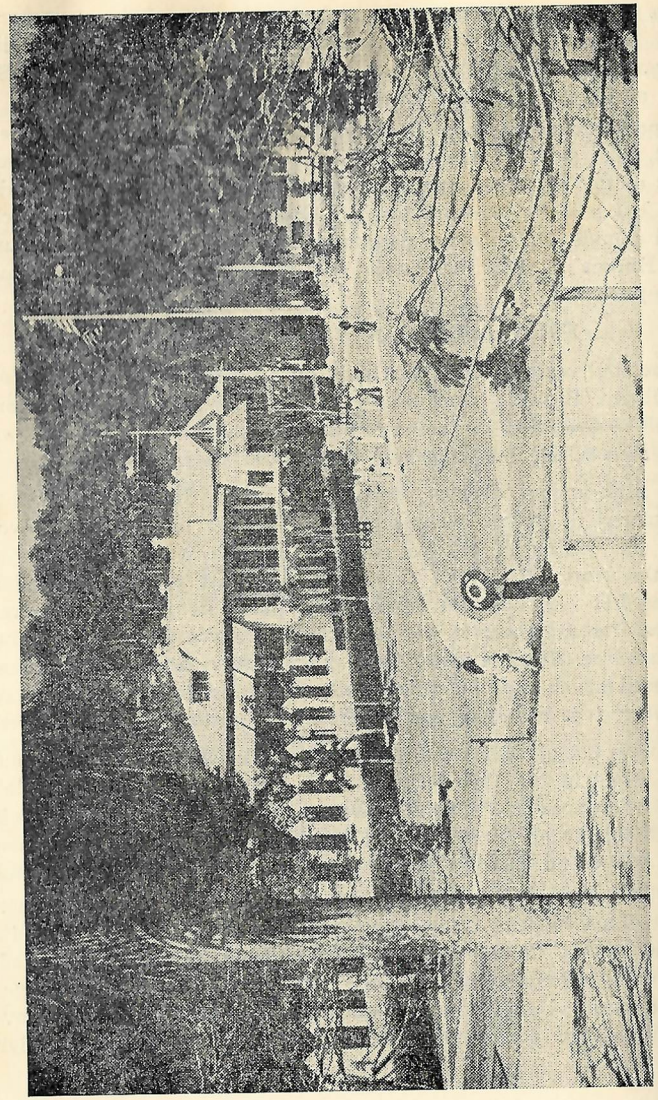
FIRST AMERICAN VISITS ISLAND

The first reported visit to Guam by an American was recorded by William Haswell, first officer of the "Lydia" out of Boston. Haswell records that in January of 1802 Agana was a pleasant town of six streets, 500 buildings and some 1,800 residents.

A little-known disaster, reported in some historical accounts and ignored in others, occured at Apra Harbor in 1807. The revolution was raging in Mexico and the Spanish were being driven from the North American Continent. The last of the gold-laden galleons left Acapulco for Manila and made its normal stop-over at Apra Harbor where it was wrecked and sunk under mysterious circumstances. To this date, there have never been any writings uncovered which state reliably whether the gold was ever recovered or whether it is still lying somewhere at the bottom of Apra Harbor.

A new era of commerce between the islands of the Pacific and Guam began in the 19th century. Each year Carolinians assembled a fleet of canoes and traveled over water for five days to trade with Guam. Later American and British traders established posts on the island and Russian and French expeditions visited the island.

In 1831, the able administration of Captain Don Francisco Ramon De Villalobos began. Under Governor Villalobos, Guam took its greatest strides. Commerce was encouraged, agriculture improved, lepers were segregated and treated, people were vaccinated, bridges were constructed and industries created. The administration of Governor Villalobos lasted until October, 1837 and was one of the high



The Plaza de Espana, meeting place of Guam, in pre-war days.

points of Spanish rule of Guam.

The nineteenth century also saw a violent typhoon, a severe earthquake, the arrival of a group of Caroline islanders asking for homage, an uprising of Filipino convicts who were being used as farmers and the arrival of another American vessel, the "Emily Morgan" from New Bedford, commanded by Captain Ewer.

In 1855 the United States established a consul in Guam. Captain Samuel J. Masters, formerly a police magistrate in Hawaii, was appointed. Others in Guam during that period included an American physician and four Englishmen.

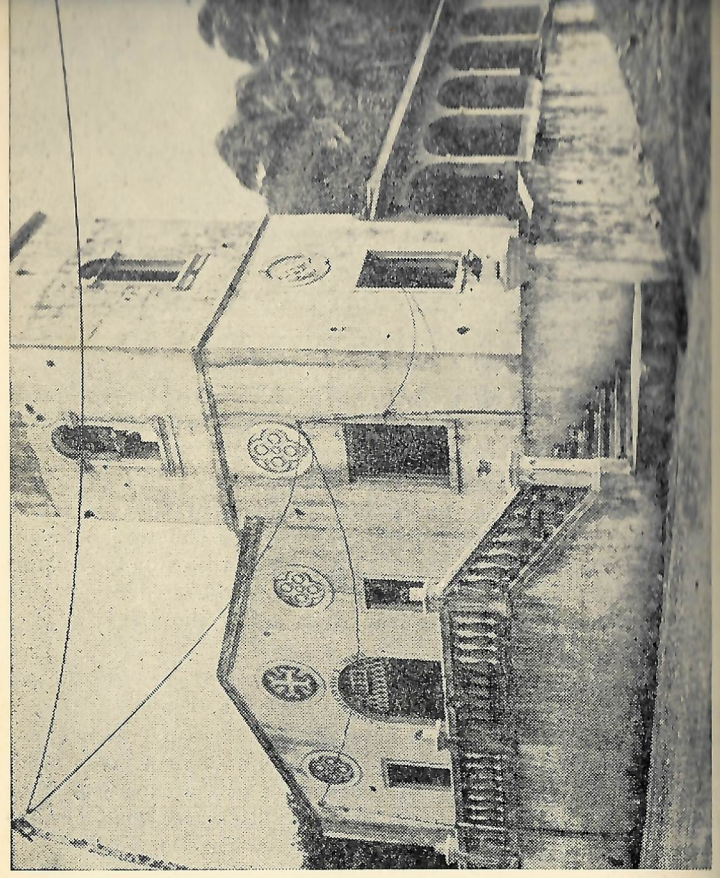
An unsuccessful revolution was launched in 1884 by native soldiers which saw the governor assassinated and four of the radicals executed in Agana. In 1896, the island again had unforseen excitement when a large group of Tagalog prisoners from the Filipino Penal Colony attempted a mass escape. Eighty of the convicts were killed in the suppression of the escape.

UNITED STATES "CAPTURES" GUAM

In 1898 Spain and America were at war, Colonel Teddy Roosevelt was leading his "rough-riders" against the enemy troops at Cuba, and people all over the United States were "remembering the Maine". But in placid Guam, the Governor and the population lived their carefree existence, relatively cut off from the troubles of the outside world.

The USS Charleston, under the command of Captain Henry Glass, sailed into Apra Harbor on June 21, 1898 and was met with welcome by the Governor. Much to his chagrin he was placed under arrest, informed that the island was under United States rule and taken aboard the Charleston which sailed the following day for Manila.

The removal of the Spanish governor caused anarchy on the island with two men as the principal battlers for the coveted leadership. Francisco Portusach, a naturalized American citizen residing on the Island, who had a conference with Captain Glass proclaimed himself Governor after the departure of the ship. The other contender was the last remaining Spanish official, Jose Sisto, formerly Island Treasurer, who had the support of the clergy.



The Treaty of Paris, signed on December 10, 1898, ceded the island of Guam to the United States. On August 10, 1899, Captain Richard Leary, formally took possession of the Island for the United States, beginning 55 years of administration under the United States Navy.

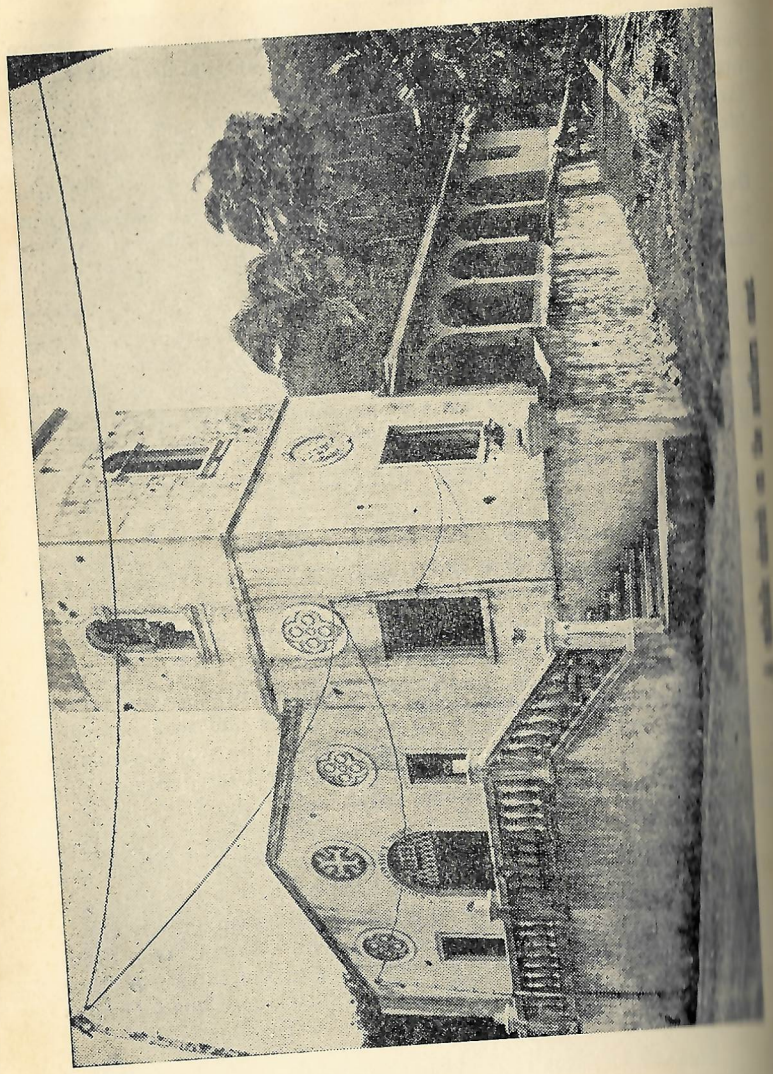
55 Years of Naval Administration

Captain Leary, Guam's first Naval governor, made sweeping changes in the people's way of life during his administration. Although the next governor revoked many of his orders, the one year Leary administration saw the prohibition of all types of celebrations, gambling, loafing, and the stripping of much of the power of the Catholic Church in the community.

After the initial show of firmness by the naval authorities, the people of the island began to settle down to a new way of life under a succession of Naval Captains whose tours of duty never lasted more than eighteen months in the governorship.

Most of the Naval Governors were sincerely interested in the welfare of the people, although they did not consider that "Guam Duty" would help them in their careers. Some Guamanians were placed in key government positions and as a whole the people lived comfortably. The Navy retained the framework of the Spanish administration but the limited democracy enjoyed under the Spanish was abolished. The Navy Governors considered the people to be their "wards" and treated them with firmness, dignity and respect. However, a very few considered Guam to be an enormous ship of the fleet, the people crew-members and treated them accordingly.

In 1917, Governor Roy Smith created the First Guam Congress, an important stride in Guam's future. Although strictly an advisory group, who were appointed by the governor, some of their



Heated words between backers of the two provoked matters to the point where force was likely to be the deciding factor when another United States Navy vessel, the USS Brutus, arrived at Apra Harbor. Both factions put the controversy before the ship's commanding officer, Lt. Commander Vincendon L. Cottman, who decided that the Spaniard should rule until a formal decision of Guam's ownership was made by the United States and Spain.

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In 1917, Governor Roy Smith created the First Guam Congress, an important stride in Guam's future. Although strictly an advisory group, who were appointed by the governor, some of their

recommendations were made into law by the governor. Primarily responsible for giving the people this mild voice in island affairs was the unofficial leader of the people, the beloved Padre Jose Palomo.

The year 1917 saw war declared between the U. S. and Axis Powers and the first shot of this struggle was fired in Guam. Three years earlier, the German Navy vessel "Cormoran" stole into Apra Harbor to escape Japanese ships in the area and was promptly "interned" by the then neutral U. S. authorities. When U. S. Navy officers on the island were informed of the declaration of war, in 1917, representatives were sent to the German ship asking for its formal surrender. Enroute to the ship, the American authorities saw a German launch speeding across the channel and ordered it to stop. When the ship kept going a Marine corporal, Michael Chockie, fired a shot—the first shot fired by the U. S. in World War I. The Germans never surrendered but scuttled their ship and were prisoners throughout the war.

Although a few sons of Guam served in the Armed Forces, the island felt little effect of World War I, other than a slight rise in the cost of living.

In the 20's and 30's, the island began making rapid strides under its Naval governors. Agriculture was developed to a high degree, utilities were installed in some areas, sanitary facilities were improved and the people enjoyed a peaceful, bountiful period, while the rest of the world and particularly the U. S. paid it little heed.

In 1938, Guam came into a prominence it has never shed when the famous Hepburn Report recommended that the island be made a major air and submarine base as protection for the Philippines, Hawaii and the U. S. West Coast. Unfortunately these recommendations were not carried out and just three years later, Japanese forces captured the island.

Highlights of Navy Administration

1900—03 Cdr. Seaton Schoeder, Governor. First Hospital Built, Census taken (Population: 9,000). First U. S. taxes collected and first post-office opened.

1903—05 Captain William Sewell, Governor. Leper Colony established. Commercial Cable opens office linking island to U. S.

1905 Capt. George Dyer, Governor. Guamanian Police force organized and Susana Hospital for Women opened.

1911 Capt. G. R. Salisbury, Governor. Agricultural developments increased and water system installed in Agana.

1912 Capt. Robert E. Coontz, Governor. Modern Sewage System installed in Agana.

1913 Capt. A. Hinds, Governor. Electricity installed in Agana.

1914 Captain William J. Maxwell, Governor. Bank of Guam established and first auto arrives.

1916—18 Captain Roy Smith, Governor. First Guam Congress appointed. World War I breaks out and worst typhoon in twenty years smashes island.

1918 Captain William Gilmer, Governor. Flu epidemic sweeps island with over 1000 deaths.

1923—41 Public School systems improved, bill of rights granted to residents, Pan American Clipper makes first landing, severe earthquake rocks island, Fourteen Navy planes land on island and Japanese Forces invade.

THE RAPE OF GUAM

Sundays and religious holidays are always peaceful days in deeply religious Guam. The people get up for six o'clock mass at their parishes, then return home for a day of rest. Some retire to their "ranches" for a little fishing or harvesting; others spend a leisurely day at one of the beautiful beaches along the coast.

Monday, December 8th, 1941, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, was no different from any other religious holiday in Guam. That is, it wasn't until 8:30 a.m. Most of the residents had been to mass and were at home or enroute for a day's outing. A few had heard the news of Japanese planes attacking Pearl Harbor at 4:30 that morning but it was a little hard to visualize such a thing as war.

Landing craft pour toward the east during the liberation of Guam by U.S. forces in 1944.

The morning mist hadn't completely disappeared when, at 8:30, the sound of throbbing motors pierced the quiet of the island. People poured from their homes and gazed skyward to see nine planes approaching. Most assumed they were American planes. Soon the planes were over Agana and Apra Harbor and the bombs began their screeching fall. The attack of Guam was on!

The capture of the pitifully defended island took the Japanese but three days. Against almost 10,000 heavily armed Japanese troops, who landed at Tumon Bay, Agat, Sumay, Orote, Talofofo Bay, Pago Bay, Facip Point, Dungcas Beach and Aporguan Bay, were only 200 United States sailors and marines and an insular force of 72.

LAST DEFENSE IN PLAZA

On December 10th, 200 of these defenders made the last stand for the island in the Plaza de España in Agana. For nearly an hour, they held off the hordes of Nipponese and slayed an estimated 300 but finally, when they were surrounded on all sides and a mass slaughter was imminent, the Marine Captain gave the order to surrender and Guam became the first and only inhabited United States land to be occupied in World War II.

All United States born residents of the island and the military personnel were shipped in transports to Japan where they were interned in Prisoner of War camps for the duration. A period of rigid and sometimes cruel administration began for the island's people with everyone forced to work.

The people of Guam are hesitant to talk about the days of the Japanese occupation. The cruelties and the privations they endured, the ruthless murders, and their courage and belief in the return of American forces, however, are recorded and will remain as symbols of their fight for the right to be American citizens.

From that December day in 1941 to July of 1944, they worked from dawn to dusk in the fields and on Japanese military emplacements; they went without food and proper clothing at times; their women were molested and their homes and property confiscated. Their many brave deeds have been told time and time again but perhaps never will all the facts be known. The story of

Father Jesus Baza Dueñas, Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Guam, is one of the examples of the brave who refused to capitulate to the Japanese and fought for the people to his death.

Father Dueñas refused to work for the Japanese and kept in retreat at his family home in Inarajan rather than at his church residence in Agana where he would have been in constant contact with the Japanese.

Sometime after the occupation of the island, two Japanese priests arrived and reported to Father Dueñas. They were greeted cordially, since all the American priests on the island had been sent to POW camps in Japan and the Catholic Church was shorthanded. Father Dueñas cautioned the priests to spread the word of the gospel and not the glories of the Japanese nation.

DEATH OF FATHER DUENAS

A few months passed and one of the Japanese priests at a public meeting told the people that the Americans never would return and that the Japanese armies and navies were sweeping over the Americans all over the Pacific. When informed, Father Dueñas flew into a rage and wrote an angry letter to the priests. Because of this letter and a trumped up charge of aiding American sailor, George Tweed, who was hiding out on the island, Father Dueñas was investigated and interrogated. But the Japanese were afraid to harm the spiritual leader of the people of Guam until in February of 1944 when, to even the most fanatic Nip, it became apparent that the American forces were getting ready to move at Guam. During the next few months Father Dueñas was beaten unmercifully and finally, on the eve of the invasion of Guam, was executed.

The story of Petty Officer Tweed is another remarkable incident of the occupation. Tweed was a sailor of the United States Navy when Japanese forces invaded the island. He ran into the jungles on December day in 1941, and stayed hidden until United States troops reoccupied the island in July of 1944. Tweed had many narrow escapes from the patrols constantly searching the island for him but was never captured because of the many brave Guamanians who hid him, gave him food and warned him whenever patrols were nearing his hideout. Many of these courageous men and women were tortured and even murdered by the Japanese, who suspected them of aiding Tweed.

There are endless tales of the heroism and courage of the Guamanian people during the occupation: The men of tiny Merizo who rose up in rebellion and drove their Japanese captors into the hills when American ships began their pre-invasion bombardment and then paddled through treacherous reefs to the U.S. ships to give vital information on the enemy forces; the radios concealed during the day but taken out at night to hear broadcasts from America; the refusal to believe the endless propaganda stories of American losses and the amazing courage to endure the bitter concentration camp period near the end of the occupation.

BATTLE FOR GUAM

Early in July of 1944, Japanese forces on the island became panicky and began moving entire villages into the interior to concentration camps where food and water was almost nil. On the morning of July 8, 1944, the sound of tremendous gunfire was heard. The bombardment of the island by United States navy vessels had begun. For thirteen days the huge guns of the battle wagons and carriers slammed shells into the coast and carrier-based fighter bombers saturated the Nipponese military bastions.

Then shortly after 8:30 a.m., on the morning of July 21, 1944, the invasion of Guam began with battle-hardened Marines of the Third Marine Corps Division storming ashore at Asan and Agat beaches.

The troops met spirited resistance at the beaches and moved inland at a slow but steady march. At Asan, the Japanese offered the greatest resistance but by nightfall the Marines were dug in at their objectives and Army troops moved in to support them. During the night one Japanese regiment made a deep thrust into the American lines at Mt. Alifan but were repulsed with a loss of over 600 lives.

From Agat to Asan, the next day, Japanese forces were retreating into the hills and until the night of July 25th, United States forces engaged in vicious fighting against an unorganized and rapidly retreating foe.

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- Youngstown Kitchen

GUAM COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

Agana, Guam

On the night of July 25th, the Japanese General Takashina, ordered a battalion of his men to try to fight their way out of an encirclement by the Fourth Marines at Orote. The troops, loading up for their Banzai attack with "Saki", created a disturbance which tipped off Marine patrols that "something was up". The Marines called for an artillery bombardment of the area at about the exact time the Banzai attack began and most of the Nips were cut down. However many broke through into the American positions and one of the most vicious hand-to-hand battles of the Guam invasion ensued with both sides suffering heavy losses.

This battle broke the Japanese spirit and from then on the Guam campaign was a mopping-up operation although fierce battles broke out between small bodies of troops in various sectors.

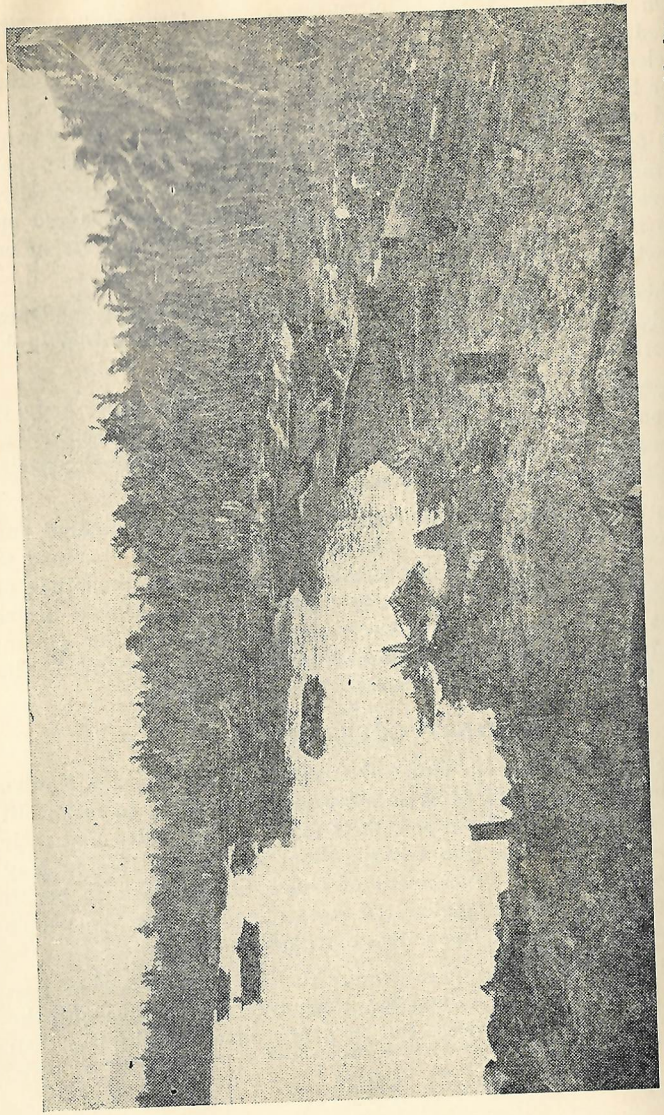
Marine generals were of the opinion that the largest body of Jap troops were dug in at Mt. Tenjo but reconnaissance showed no evidence of this and after the death of General Takashina, organized Japanese resistance fell completely apart.

On August 10th, the island of Guam was declared secured and American forces began regrouping for more battles on the road to Japan. The Guam Invasion cost the Japanese Army thousands of men; the Orote Attack alone over 4,000 troops. The United States Marines also suffered heavy casualties in the battle for Guam; over 6,704 officers and men lost their lives or were wounded. The United States Army had total casualties of over 1,100.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

The first postwar Governor of Guam, Admiral Chester Nimitz, found he had an island of over 20,000 residents living in makeshift quarters, their homes destroyed, their farm lands untilled and their food and clothing problems critical. From August 12, 1944 to May 30, 1946, the military government of Guam nursed back to health the many diseased and maltreated residents, and gave the people the vital necessities of life with no frills attached.

Military government was harsh. All civil liberties were suspended including Congress and any other public gathering with the exception of church services. But in a few short months less than



War's aftermath. Landing craft lay scattered along the beach, a reminder of the heavy toll paid by U.S. manpower in the liberation.

700 of the 20,000 residents were still dependent upon the military and most authorities consider they did an "excellent" job of rehabilitation.

NAVY ADMINISTRATION

In May of 1946, civil liberties were restored to the people of Guam and Rear Admiral C. A. Pownall was directed to take over the Governorship of the island. Guam again returned to Navy rule.

At this point the Congress of Guam reconvened and called for the U. S. Congress to uphold the Treaty of Paris and fulfill its obligation to determine the civil rights and political status of Guam.

From May of 1946 until September of 1949 when the first civilian governor of Guam was appointed by Congress, the Navy, under Admiral Pownall and later under Admiral Leane Fiske, made rapid strides in rebuilding the island. Agana was cleared of its rubble and a Congress building and Police Station were built. Miles of paved highways and schools were constructed and utilities and sanitation facilities rebuilt.

On July 21, 1950, the Organic Act of Guam became law, the people became American citizens under Governor Carlton Skinner, and a new life of democracy began after hundreds of years of rule by dictate.

During the years since then, Guam has undergone a tremendous face lifting and is an island throbbing with progress. What it's future will be depends upon the critical world situation and whether it remains under the administrative jurisdiction of a civilian agency or a military agency of the government. The Interior Department is at present responsible for its administration. However, there are other groups who feel, because of Guam's increasingly important strategic situation, that the island should be returned to the Navy.

JOHNSTON Theatre

ENTERPRISES

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UNITED ARTISTS
REPUBLIC
MONOGRAM

Tamuning Agana

The Organic Act of Guam

AN ACT

To provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that Act may be cited as the "Organic Act of Guam."

SECTION 2. The territory ceded to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, December 10, 1898, and proclaimed April 11, 1899, and known as the island of Guam in the Marianas Islands, shall continue to be known as Guam.

SECTION 3. Guam is hereby declared to be an unincorporated territory of the United States and the capital and seat of government thereof shall be located at the city of Agana, Guam. The government of Guam shall have the powers set forth in this Act and shall have power to sue by such name. The government of Guam shall consist of three branches, executive, legislative, and judicial, and its relations with the Federal Government shall be under the general administrative supervision of the head of such civilian department or agency of the Government of the United States as the President may direct.

CITIZENSHIP

SECTION 4. (a). Chapter II of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SECTION 206. (a) The following persons, and their children born after April 11, 1899, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, if they are residing on the date of enactment of this section on the island of Guam or other territory over which the United States exercises rights of sovereignty:

"(1) All inhabitants of the island of Guam on April 11, 1899, including those temporarily absent from the island on that date, who were Spanish subjects, who after that date continued to reside

in Guam or other territory over which the United States exercises sovereignty, and who have taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality.

"(2) All persons born in the island of Guam who resided in Guam on April 11, 1899, including those temporarily absent from the island on that date, who after that date continued to reside in Guam or other territory over which the United States exercises sovereignty, and who have taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality.

"(b) All persons born in the island of Guam on or after April 11, 1899 (whether before or after the date of enactment of this section), subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States: Provided, That in the case of any person born before the date of enactment of this section, he has taken no affirmative steps to preserve or acquire foreign nationality.

"(c) Any person hereinbefore described who is a citizen or national of a country other than the United States and desires to retain his present political status shall make, within two years of the date of enactment of this section a declaration under oath of such desire, said declaration to be in form and executed in the manner prescribed by regulations. From and after the making of such a declaration any such person shall be held not to be a national of the United States by virtue of this Act.

"(d) The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Attorney General, is hereby authorized and empowered to make and prescribe such rules and regulations not in conflict with this Act as he may deem necessary and proper.

"(e) Section 404 (c) of this Act shall not apply to persons who acquired citizenship under this section."

(b) Subsection (a) of section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended (8 U. S. C., sec. 703), is hereby amended by adding the following new sub-paragraph:

"(5) Guamanian persons and persons of Guamanian descent."

BILL OF RIGHTS

Sec. 5 (a) No law shall be enacted in Guam respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or

abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of their grievances.

(b) No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

(c) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant for arrest or search shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

(d) No person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of punishment; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

(e) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

(f) Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

(g) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation and to have a copy thereof; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

(h) Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fine imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

(i) Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in Guam.

(j) No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

(k) No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

(l) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion or imminent danger thereof, the public safety shall require it.

(m) No qualification with respect to property, income, political opinion, or any other matter apart from citizenship, civil capacity, and residence shall be imposed upon any voter.

(n) No discrimination shall be made in Guam against any person on account of race, language, or religion, nor shall the equal protection of the laws be denied.

(o) No person shall be convicted of treason against the United States unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

(p) No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, supplied, donated, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or suport of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or association, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such.

(q) The employment of children under the age of fourteen years in any occupation injurious to health or morals or hazardous to life or limb is hereby prohibited.

(r) There shall be compulsory education for all children, between the ages of six and sixteen years.

(s) No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the government of Guam.

(t) No person who advocates, or who aids or belongs to any party, organization, or association which advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of Guam or of the United States shall be qualified to hold any public office of trust or profit under the government of Guam.

THE EXECUTIVE

SECTION 6. (a) The executive authority of the government of Guam shall be vested in an executive officer, whose title shall be "Governor of Guam", and shall be exercised under the supervision of the head of the department or agency referred to in section 3 of this Act. The Governor shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and shall hold his office for four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The Governor shall be a civil-

ian or a retired officer of the armed forces of the United States. He shall reside in Guam during his incumbency.

(b) The Governor shall have general supervison and control of all executive agencies and instrumentalities of the goverment of Guam. He shall faithfully execute the laws of the United States applicable to Guam, and the laws of Guam. He may grant pardons and reprieves and remit fine and forfeitures for offenses against the local laws, and may grant respites for all offenses against the applicable laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be ascertained. He may veto any legislation as provided in this Act. He shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint. He may call upon the commanders of the Armed forces of the United States in Guam, or summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia, to prevent or suppress violence, insurrection, or rebellion; and he may, in case of rebellion, invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or place Guam, or any part thereof, under martial law, until communication can be had with the President and the President's decision thereon communicated to the Governor. He shall annually, and at such other times as the President or the Congress may require, make official report of the transactions of the government of Guam to the head of the department or agency to the Congress. He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may, in pursuance of law, be delegated to him by the President, or by the department or agency. He shall have the power to issue executive regulations not in conflict with any applicable law. The Governor may submit such recommendations for the enactment of legislation to the legislature as he shall consider to be in the people's interest.

(c) The Governor shall coordinate and have general cognizance over all activities of a civil nature of the departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government of the United States in Guam.

SECTION 7. The President shall appoint a Secretary of Guam, who shall have all the powers of the Governor in the case of a vacancy in the office of Governor or the disability or temporary absence of the Governor. He shall have custody of the seal of Guam and shall countersign and affix such seal to all executive proclama-

tions and all other executive documents. He shall record and preserve the laws enacted by the legislature. He shall promulgate all proclamations and orders of the Governor and all laws enacted by the legislature. He shall have all such executive powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this Act or assigned to him by the Governor. He shall hold office for four years and until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

SECTION 8. The head of the department or agency designated by the President under section 3 of this Act may from time to time designate the head of an executive department of the government of Guam or other person to act as Governor in case of a vacancy in the office, or the disability or temporary absence of both the Governor and the Secretary, and the person so designated shall have all the powers of the Governor for so long as such condition continues.

SECTION 9. (a) The Governor shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act or the laws of Guam, appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the legislature, all heads of executive agencies and instrumentalities. In making appointments and promotions, preference shall be given to qualified persons of Guamanian ancestry. With a view to insuring the fullest participation by Guamanians in the government of Guam, opportunities for higher education and in-service training facilities shall be provided to qualified persons of Guamanian ancestry. The legislature shall establish a merit system and, as far as practicable, appointments and promotions shall be made in accordance with such merit system.

(b) The Governor may appoint or remove any officer whose appointment or removal is not otherwise provided for. All officers shall have such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on them by law or by executive regulation of the Governor not inconsistent with any law.

(c) The Governor shall, from time to time, examine the organization of the executive branch of the government of Guam, and shall determine and carry out such changes therein as are necessary to promote effective management and to execute faithfully the purposes of this Act and the laws of Guam.

(d) All persons holding office in Guam on the date of enactment of this Act, may, except as otherwise provided in this Act,

continue to hold their respective offices until their successors are appointed and qualified.

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 10. The legislative power of Guam, except as otherwise provided in this Act, shall be vested in a legislature which shall consist of a single house of not to exceed twenty-one members to be elected at large. General elections to the legislature shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, biennially in even numbered years. The members of the legislature holding office on the date of enactment of this Act shall continue to serve as such until the next election held in accordance with the laws of Guam and until their successors have duly qualified. The legislature in all respects shall be organized and shall sit according to the laws of Guam in force on the date of enactment of this Act and as amended or modified after such date.

SECTION 11. The legislative power of Guam shall extend to all subjects of legislation of local application not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and the laws of the United States applicable to Guam. Taxes and assessments on property, internal revenues, sales, license fees and royalties for franchises, privileges and concessions may be imposed for purposes of the government of Guam, as may be uniformly provided by the Legislature of Guam, and when necessary to anticipate taxes and revenues, bonds and other obligations of Guam; Provided, however, That no public indebtedness of Guam shall be authorized or allowed in excess of 10 per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of the property in Guam. Bonds or other obligations of the government of Guam payable solely from revenues derived from any public improvement or undertaking shall not be considered public indebtedness of Guam within the meaning of this section. All bonds issued by the government of Guam or by its authority shall be exempt, as to principal and interest, from taxation by the Government of the United States or by the Government of Guam, or by any State or Territory or any political subdivision thereof, or by the District of Columbia.

SECTION 12. The legislature shall be the judge of the selection and qualification of its own members. It shall choose from its

members its own officers, determine its rules and procedure, not inconsistent with this Act, and keep a journal.

SECTION 13. (a) The members of the legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the legislature and in going to and returning from the same.

(b) No member of the legislature shall be held to answer before any tribunal other than the legislature itself for any speech or debate in the legislature.

SECTION 14. Every member of the legislature and all officers of the government of Guam shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God that I will well and faithfully support the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States applicable to Guam and the laws of Guam, and that I will conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Guam Legislature (or as an officer of the government of Guam)."

SECTION 15. No members of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected or during the year following the expiration of such term, be appointed to any office which has been created, or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased during such term.

SECTION 16. No person shall sit in the legislature who is not a citizen of the United States, who has not attained the age of twenty-five years and who has not been domiciled in Guam for at least five years immediately preceding the sitting of the legislature in which he seeks to qualify as a member, or who has been convicted of a felony or of a crime involving moral turpitude and has not received a pardon restoring his civil rights.

SECTION 17. Vacancies occurring in the legislature shall be filled as the legislature shall provide, except that no person filling a vacancy shall hold office longer than for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

SECTION 18. Regular sessions of the legislature shall be held annually for a period or periods not to exceed in the aggregate

sixty calendar days, as the legislature may determine. Such sessions shall convene in Agana on the second Monday in January. The Governor may convene the legislature in special session at such time and place as he may deem it necessary but no special session shall continue longer than fourteen days, and no legislation shall be considered at such sessions other than that specified in the call thereof or in any special message by the Governor to the legislature while in such session. All sessions of the legislature shall be open to the public.

SECTION 19. Every bill passed by the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be entered upon the journal and presented to the Governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it, but if not he shall, except as hereinafter provided, return it, with his objections, to the legislature within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him. If he does not return it within such period, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall be a law if signed by the Governor within thirty days after it shall have been presented to him; otherwise it shall not be a law. When a bill is returned by the Governor to the legislature with his objections, the legislature shall enter his objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the legislature agree to pass it, it shall be sent to the Governor. If he then approves it, he shall sign it; if not, he shall within ten days transmit it to the President of the United States. If the President of the United States approves it, he shall sign it. If he shall not approve it, he shall return it to the Governor so stating, and it shall not be a law. If he neither approves it nor disapproves it within ninety days from the date of transmittal to him by the Governor, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it. If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, or any part or parts, portions thereof, while approving the other items, parts, or portions of the bill. In such a case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items, or parts or portions thereof, to which he objects, and the items, or parts or portions thereof, so objected to shall not take effect. All laws enacted by the legis-

lature shall be reported by the Governor to the head of the department or agency designated by the President under section 3 of this Act, and by him to the Congress of the United States, which reserves the power and authority to annul the same. If any such law is not annulled by the Congress of the United States within one year of the date of its receipt by that body, it shall be deemed to have been approved.

SECTION 20. (a) Appropriations, except as otherwise provided in this Act, and except such appropriations, as shall be made from time to time by the Congress of the United States, shall be made by the legislature.

(b) If at the termination of any fiscal year the legislature shall have failed to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of the government and meeting its legal obligations for the ensuing fiscal year, then the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for the objects and purpose therein specified, so far as the same may be applicable, shall be deemed to be reappropriated, item by item.

(c) All appropriations made prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be available to the government of Guam.

SECTION 21. The legislature or any person or group of persons in Guam shall have the unrestricted right of petition. It shall be the duty of all officers of the government to receive and without delay to act upon or forward, as the case may require, any such petition.

THE JUDICIARY

SECTION 22. (a) There is hereby created a court of record to be designated the "District Court of Guam," and the judicial authority of Guam shall be vested in the District Court of Guam and in such court or courts as may have been or may hereafter be established by the laws of Guam. The District Court of Guam shall have, in all causes arising under the laws of the United States, the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States as such court is defined in section 451 of title 28, United States Code, and shall have original jurisdiction in all other causes in Guam, jurisdiction over which has not been transferred by the

legislature to other court or courts established by it, and shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the legislature may determine. The jurisdiction of and the procedure in the courts of Guam other than the District Court of Guam shall be prescribed by the laws of Guam.

(b) The rules heretofor or hereafter promulgated and made effective by the Supreme Court of the United States pursuant to section 2072 of title 28, United States Code, in civil cases; sections 3771 and 3772 of title 18, United States Code, in admiralty cases; and section 30 of the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as amended (title 11, U.S.C., section 53), in bankruptcy cases; shall apply to the District Court of Guam and to appeals therefrom.

SECTION 24. (a) The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a judge for the District Court of Guam who shall hold office for the term of four years and until his successor is chosen and qualified unless sooner removed by the President for cause. The judge shall receive a salary payable by the United States which shall be the same as the salary of the Governor of Guam as provided by section 26 (a) of this Act. The Chief Justice of the United States may with the consent of the judge so assigned, assign any United States circuit or district judge to serve as a judge in the District Court of Guam whenever it is made to appear that such an assignment is necessary for the proper dispatch of the business of the court.

(b) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States attorney and United States marshal for Guam to whose offices the provisions of chapters 31 and 33 of title 28, United States Code, respectively, shall apply.

(c) The provisions of chapters 43 and 49 of title 28, United States Code, shall apply to the District Court of Guam.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 25. (a) The laws of Guam in force on the date of enactment of this Act, except as amended by this Act, are hereby continued in force, subject to modification or repeal by the Congress of the United States or the Legislature of Guam, and all the laws of Guam inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no law of the United States hereafter enacted shall have any force or effect within Guam unless specially made applicable by the Act of the Congress either by reference to Guam by name or by reference to "possessions". The President of the United States shall appoint a commission of seven persons, at Federal statutes and to make recommendations to the Congress of the United States within twelve months after the date of enactment of this Act as to which statutes of the United States not applicable to Guam on such date shall be made applicable to Guam, and as to which statutes of the United States applicable to Guam on such date shall be declared inapplicable.

SECTION 26. (a) The Governor shall receive an annual salary at the rate provided for Governors of Territories and possessions in the Executive Pay Act of 1949, but not to exceed $13,125, to be paid by the United States: Provided, that if the Governor shall be a retired officer of the armed forces of the United States the pay which he shall receive as Governor shall be his pay and allowances as such officer plus such sum as will total the equivalent of the compensation for a civilian Governor.

(b) The Secretary of Guam shall receive an annual salary to be paid by the United States at a rate established in accordance with the standards provided in the Classification Act of 1949.

(c) All officers and employees of the government of Guam shall, if their homes be outside Guam, be entitled to transportation at the expense of the United States for themselves, their immediate families, and their household effects, from their homes to Guam upon their appointment and from Guam to their homes upon completion of their duties: Provided, that such transportation other than that incident to initial appointment shall not be required to be furnished unless they shall have served in Guam for at least two years, unless separated for reasons beyond their control. They shall accrue leave in accordance with the Leave Act of the United States, and once during every two years shall be entitled to transportation at the expense of the United States for themselves and their immediate families from Guam to their homes and return. For purposes of transportation to their homes and return, they shall be allowed travel time not in excess of thirty

days without charge against annual leave and during their term of duty in Guam they shall each be entitled to receive appropriate quarters to be furnished by the United States at established rentals.

(d) All officers and employees of the government of Guam, whose salaries are not fixed by this Act, shall be paid such compensation and shall receive such additional allowances or benefits as may be fixed under the laws of Guam, or, in case they be employees or officers of the department or agency designated by the President under section 3 of this Act, as fixed by or under the rules and regulations of, or applicable to, such department or agency while detailed to serve with the government of Guam. If any official or employee of the government of Guam and any service thereunder, shall not, in the discretion of the President, operate to affect adversely his rights to duty status, pay, retirement, or other benefits.

(e) Each member of the legislature shall be paid the sum of $15 for each day that the legislature is in session, regular or special, out of sums to be appropriated annually by the Congress. All other legislative expenses shall be appropriated by, and paid out of funds of, the government of Guam.

SECTION 27. Articles which are the growth, production, or manufacture of Guam coming into any State, Territory, or insular possession of the United States from Guam shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty.

SECTION 28. (a) The title to all property, real and personal, owned by the United States and employed by the naval government of Guam in the administration of the civil affairs of the inhabitants of Guam, including automotive and other equipment, tools and machinery, water and sewerage facilities, bus lines and other buildings, shall be transferred to the government of Guam within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act.

All other property, real and personal, owned by the United States in Guam, not reserved by the President of the United States within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, is hereby placed under control of the government of Guam, to be administered for the benefit of the people of Guam, and the legis-

lature shall have authority, subject to such limitations as may be imposed upon its act by this Act or subsequent Act of the Congress, to legislate with respect to such property, real and personal, in such manner as it may deem desirable.

(c) All property owned by the United States in Guam, the title to which is not transferred to the government of Guam by subsection (a) hereof, or which is not placed under the control of the government of Guam by subsection (b) hereof, is transferred to the administrative supervision of the head of the department or agency designated by the President under section 3 of this Act, except as the President may from time to time otherwise prescribe: Provided, that the head of such department or agency shall be authorized to lease or to sell, on such terms, as he may deem in the public interest, any property, real and personal, of the United States under his administrative supervision in Guam not needed for public purposes.

SECTION 29. (a) Subject to the laws of Guam, the Governor shall establish, maintain, and operate public-health services in Guam, including hospitals, dispensaries, and quarantine stations, at such places in Guam as may be necessary, and he shall promulgate quarantine and sanitary regulations for the protection of Guam against the importation and spread of disease.

(b) The Governor shall provide an adequate public educational system of Guam, and to that end shall establish, maintain and operate public schools at such places in Guam as may be necessary.

SECTION 30. All customs duties and Federal income taxes derived from Guam, the proceeds of all taxes collected under the internal-revenue laws of the United States, its Territories, or possessions, or consumed in Guam, and the proceeds of any other taxes which may be levied by the Congress on the inhabitants of Guam, and all quarantine, passport, immigration, and naturalization fees collected in Guam shall be covered into the treasury of Guam and held in account for the government of Guam, and shall be expended for the benefit of the government of Guam in accordance with the anual budgets.

SECTION 31. The income-tax laws in force in the United States of America and those which may hereafter be enacted shall be held to be likewise in force in Guam.

SECTION 32. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually by the Congress of the United States such sums as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act.

SECTION 33. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the authority of the President to designate parts of Guam as naval or military reservations, not to restrict his authority to treat Guam as a closed port with respect to the vessels and aircraft of foreign nations.

SECTION 34. Upon the 21st day of July 1950, the anniversary of the liberation of the island of Guam by the Armed Forces of the United States in World War II, the authority and powers conferred by this Act shall come into force. However, the President is authorized, for a period not to exceed one year from the date of enactment of this Act, to continue the administration of Guam in all or in some respects as provided by law, Executive Order, or local regulation in force on the date of enactment of this Act. The President may, in his discretion, place in operation all or some of the provisions of this Act if practicable before the expiration of the period of one year.

Approved August 1, 1950.

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Hogan J. Kallemyn, Assistant Attorney General
Marvin Pickard, Assistant Attorney General
Robert D. Scott, Assistant Attorney General
Harold W. Burnett, Assistant Attorney General

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Leon Flores, Island Attorney
Chris Duenas, Deputy Island Attorney

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Lorenzo T. Siguenza, Assistant Director
Dr. Y. Yamashiro, Veterinarian
George D. Peterson, Entomologist
Enrique A. Salas, Assistant Vet.
Jesus G. Reyes, Farm Advisor
Hepolito P. Lizama, Farm Advisor
Vicente S. Borja, Farm Advisor
Jose C. Cruz, Farm Advisor
Sun Haik Paik, Economist

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R.L.G. Perez, School Program Supervisor
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Sherwood A. Wiseman, Chief Accounting Division

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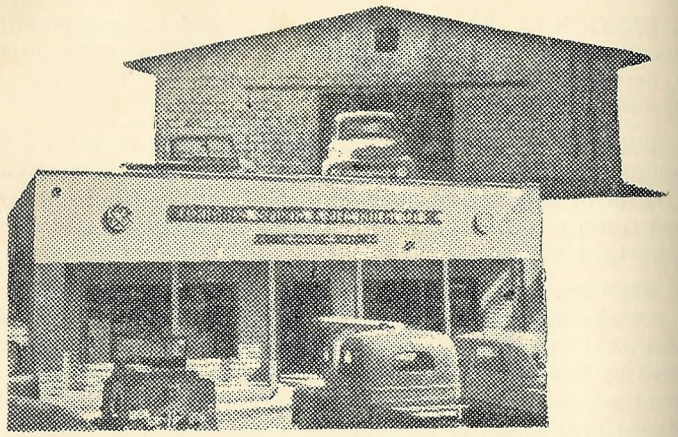

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Blas, Jesus D.	Agana Heights
Boynton, Winston C.	Tamuning
Jordan, R. A.	NAS, Agana
Kaneshiro, Stanley K.	Tamuning
MacLean, L. A.	Mongmong
Smith, Hal T.	Tamuning
Steele, Sidney S.	Agana Heights
Weichinger, Arthur T.	Barrigada

ADVERTISING

American Advertising Agency, Inc.	Agana
Brooks Advertising Agency	Agana
Guam Daily News	Agana
Guam Laminating & Advertising	Piti
Sibyl Advertising Studio, The	Tamuning

AIRLINES

Pan American World Airways	NAS, Agana
Philippine Air Lines, Inc.	NAS, Agana
Transocean Air Lines	NAS, Agana

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Pinner, W. E., Jr.	NAS, Agana
Prock, George D.	Base 18
Stewart, James	Agana

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Crain & Phelan	Aflague Building, Agana
Davis, James W.	Tamuning

Jackson & Leon Guerrero	Barrigada
Duffy & O'Connor	Agana
Lujan, Pedro C.	Tamuning
Mackey, James G.	Agana
Palting, Paul D.	Tamuning
Reyes, Vicente E.	Sinajana
Spiegel & Turner	Aflague Building, Agana

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

NEW

Agana Automotive Service	Agana
Bordallo Consolidated, Inc.	Tamuning
Calvo, T. A. & Sons	Agana
Cruz, J. A.	Piti
Guam Commercial Corporation	Agana
Island Service Company	Tamuning
Manila Trading & Supply (Guam) Inc.	Agana
Pedro's	Agana
Torres, J. M., Company	Agana

USED

Asan Body and Fender Works	Asan
McKay Car Rental and Resale	NAS, Agana
O. K. Auto Sales	Tamuning
U. S. Auto Exchange	Agana

AUTOMOBILE RENTALS

Bordallo Consolidated, Inc.	Tamuning
James U-Drive It	Agana
McKay Car Rental and Resale	NAS, Agana

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS

Agana Automotive Service	Agana
Agana Body Service	Agana
Agat Automotive Service	Agat
Al's Auto Repair Shop	Barrigada
Asan Body and Fender Shop	Asan
Baculi Auto Repair Shop	Yigo
Barrigada Auto Repair Shop	Barrigada
Batinga's General Repairing Shop	Dededo

Bello General Repair Shop	Dededo
Blas General Service Station	Agana
Bordallo Consolidated, Inc.	Tamuning
Chaco's Auto Repair Shop	Agat
Cahco's Repair Shop	Agat
Crisostomo's General Repair Shop	Tamuning
Cruz Auto Service Station	Agana
Dededo Repair Shop	Dededo
Diaz Automotive Service	Agana
Garrido's General Repair Shop	Agana
Gogue's Auto Repair Shop	Ordot
Gregg's Auto Repair Shop	Yigo
Guam Auto Repair Shop	Piti
Guam Commercial Corporation	Agana
Guerrero's Body & Fender Shop	Tamuning
Guevara Auto Repair Shop	Ordot
Halmis Auto Repair Shop	Ordot
Herrero Auto Repair Shop	Ordot
Hines General Repair Shop	Tamuning
James General Repair Shop	Agana
J & G Motor Company	Maite, Barrigada
John's Repair Shop	Tamuning
Manila Trading & Supply Company	Agana
McConkey's General Repair	Dededo
Mendiola's General Repair Shop	Tamuning
Meno Auto Repair	Tamuning
Modern Body & Fender Co., Inc.	Asan
Muna's Auto Repair Shop	Barrigada
Pedro's	Agana
Perez Repair Shop	Agat
Piti Auto Garage	Piti
Royal Motors	Tamuning
Salas Body & Fender Shop	Talofofo
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Eclavea's Automotive Replacements & Parts	Agana
Guam Tire & Supply Company	Tamuning
Hines Auto Parts & Accessories	Tamuning
Island Service Company	Tamuning
J & G Motor Company	Maite, Barrigada
Martinez Auto Parts & Accessories	Barrigada
Wood's Second Hand Vehicle Shop	Barrigada

BAKERIES

Asan Bakery Shop	Asan
Calvo, Felix P.	Sinajana
Castro's Bakery	Dededo
Chaco's Bakery	Agat
Cruz, Angelina R.,	Sinajana
Cruz, Maria S., Bakery	Agat
Flores Bakery	Barrigada
Limtiaco's Bakery Shop	Asan
Lujan's Store	Merizo
Manalisay Bakery Shop	Merizo
Mendiola's Bakery	Agana Heights
Our Home Bakery	Yona
Paulino's, Leocadio C., Bakery	Inarajan
Paulino's, Ramon T., Bakery	Inarajan
Quan's Bakery	Santa Rita
Sablan's Bakery	New Agat
Siciliano's Bakery & Snack Bar	Tamuning
Taijeron's, Patricio Bakery	Merizo
Tenorio's Bakery	Agana Heights
Tommy's Bakery & Confectionery	Tamuning
Tommy's Place	Sinajana

BANKS

Bank of America, Guam Branch	Agana

BARBER SHOPS

Adamos Barber Shop	Barrigada
Agana Barber Shop	Agana
Barrigada Barber Shop	Barrigada
Borja's Barber Shop	Sinajana
Carbullido's Barber Shop	Agat
Cepeda's Barber Shop	Barrigada
Cruz Barber Shop	Merizo
Ding's Barber Shop	Agana Heights
Elite Barber Shop	Tamuning
Fina's Barber Shop	Inarajan
Four-Leaf Clover Barber Shop	Sinajana
Guerrero's Barber Shop	Sinajana
Iglesias Barber Shop	Agana
Lizama's Barber Shop	Asan
Modern Barber Shop	Tamuning
Nauta's Barber Shop	Barrigada
New Agat Barber Shop	Agat
Nicolas, Jose A. San	Piti
Orchid Barber Shop	Atantano, Agat
Papa, Domingo	Camp Edusa, Marbo & Andersen AFB
Paradise Barber Shop	Santa Rita
Peredo's Barber Shop	Agana
Perez Barber Shop	Yona
Piti Royal Modern Barber Shop	Piti
Quintanilla's Barber Shop	Agat
Reyes Barber Shop	Agat
Rudy's Barber Shop	Agana
San Agustin Barber Shop	Aguada, Piti
Sanchez Barber Shop	Agat
Santos Barber Shop	Agana Heights
Villaga Barber Shop, The	Barrigada

BEAUTY SHOPS

Barbizon Beauty Shop	Maite, Barrigada
Carrie's Beauty Salon	Barrigada
Chong's Beauty Shop	Sinajana
Colner's Beauty Shop	Barrigada

Health & Beauty Center	Agana
Ida's Mobile Beauty Shop	Tamuning
Ita's Beauty Shop	Agat
Josefina's Beauty Shop	Asan
Josephine's Beauty Shop	Inarajan
Kitty's Beauty Shop	Tamuning
Mary's Beauty Shop	Agana
Neng's Beauty Shop	Mangilao, Barrigada
Ruth's Beauty Shop	Agat
Sanchez Beauty Shop	Tamuning
Susie's Beauty Parlor	Barrigada
Sis' Beauty Shop	Barrigada
Velok's Beauty Salon	Adelup Point, Asan

BLACKSMITHS

Lujan's, Mariano L. G.	Agana Heights
The Village Blacksmith	Agana

BONDED WAREHOUSES

Bordallo Consolidated, Inc.	Tamuning
Topsy's Liquor Shoppe	Agana

BOOKING SERVICES (Theatrical)

Dixie Dodd Theatrical Booking Agency	N. O. B.
Ehrhardt, Margery	Barrigada
Sadie Lani's	Tamuning

BOOKKEEPERS

Pennington, Robert L.	Tamuning
Stathos, Marie	Tamuning

BROKERS (Agents)

Atkins, Kroll (Guam) Ltd.	Agana
Chromik, Erwin	Agana
Cruz, Juan T. (Exporta Inc.)	Adelup Point, Asan
Robinson, Ariha	Toto
Sears Roebuck Company	Tamuning
Torres, Charles P.	Tamuning